

5-26-1942

## Victory Vol. 3, No. 21

Kentucky Library Research Collections  
Western Kentucky University, [spcol@wku.edu](mailto:spcol@wku.edu)

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/victory>



Part of the [Diplomatic History Commons](#), [Labor History Commons](#), [Military History Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

---

### Recommended Citation

Kentucky Library Research Collections, "Victory Vol. 3, No. 21" (1942). *VICTORY: Official Weekly Bulletin of the Agencies in the Office for Emergency Management*. Paper 7.  
<https://digitalcommons.wku.edu/victory/7>

This Newsletter is brought to you for free and open access by TopSCHOLAR®. It has been accepted for inclusion in VICTORY: Official Weekly Bulletin of the Agencies in the Office for Emergency Management by an authorized administrator of TopSCHOLAR®. For more information, please contact [topscholar@wku.edu](mailto:topscholar@wku.edu).

D32.4071 3/21

Library, Western Kentucky  
State Teachers College

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

# VICTORY



OFFICIAL WEEKLY BULLETIN OF THE AGENCIES IN THE OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C. MAY 26, 1942 VOLUME 3, NUMBER 21

## IN THIS ISSUE

Review of the Week.....	2
On the Home Front.....	3
<b>MANPOWER</b>	
Priorities on skilled workers.....	4
Women can do 80% of the jobs.....	4
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b>	
Axis has 9/10 of rubber areas.....	1
Sightseeing buses banned.....	6
<b>RATIONING</b>	
Shortage forces lower tire quotas.....	9
30.8% get "A" gasoline cards.....	9
<b>PRICE ADMINISTRATION</b>	
Posting "cost-of-living" prices.....	12
The costs of submarine warfare to U. S.....	16
Permanent ceiling on pork.....	18
<b>INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS</b>	
Amusement building forbidden.....	23
Priority Actions.....	24
Drive is spread to shipyards.....	30

## Axis has 9/10 of rubber areas, situation is "grim," top officials reveal; war to take every pound for two years

Four leading war agency officials joined May 22 in a statement designed to clarify the facts about the severe rubber shortage.

Issued because many confusing and conflicting stories have been circulated about rubber, the statement points out that the shortage is extremely serious, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, and that no rubber of any kind can be spared for purposes not directly connected with the war effort.

### Optimism about rubber "misleading"

Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board; Arthur B. Newhall, Rubber Coordinator; Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation; and Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration and Director of the WPB Division of Civilian Supply, all joined in the statement, which follows in part:

There has been a great deal of confusion about the rubber situation, much of it caused by optimistic stories about the availability of synthetic rubber at an early date, or the large amount of scrap rubber which can be reprocessed.

But there is little real basis for such optimism. Our rubber shortage is one of the worst materials shortages we face. We can spare no rubber of any kind for nonessential uses. Statements to the contrary are misleading, and do the country a great disservice, for the facts

as we see them are grim, and we need 100 percent cooperation in conservation measures by the general public and by industry.

### New arms program changed picture

Before Pearl Harbor, it appeared that this country had an adequate supply of rubber, in the light of the situation as it then existed. We had stock piled substantial tonnages in anticipation of interruption in shipments from the Far East, and steps had already been taken to regulate civilian consumption.

Events following Pearl Harbor, however, created a wholly new series of problems. The President announced a new military program on January 6. This very greatly increased our military requirements for rubber. Then, our major sources of rubber supply were lost. In addition, our Allies were forced to look to the United States as a source of military rubber.

Thus, despite precautionary steps taken in 1941, it has become necessary to develop a rationing program for rubber which eliminates all but the most necessary uses.

### All of synthetic must go to war


War Production Board figures show three facts:

1. We cannot spare any rubber to make new tires for ordinary passenger cars; the tires we do have

(Continued on page 8)


### Adjusting Shipping Costs \* of carrying Petroleum and Petroleum Products to East Coast in Gov't-requisitioned tankers

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION WILL ASSUME THE ADDITIONAL COSTS DUE TO SUBMARINE ACTIVITY



COST AS OF APRIL 1942

BASIC RATE PER BARREL ESTABLISHED JAN. 20, 1942



Each coin = 5 cents

DATA OPA

\*TANKERS IN EXCESS OF 3,000 GROSS TONS



## Review of the Week

America's position with regard to rubber, an indispensable material of war, is grim. That word was used by four leading war agency officials who last week painted this picture:

The Axis occupies 90 percent of the world's rubber-producing areas and straddles the sea lanes to 7 percent of the rest.

The new armament program after Pearl Harbor changed the comparatively secure position reached by stock piling.

The present plans for synthetic rubber encompass the production of only 300,000 tons in the year of 1943.

No rubber at all can be spared this year or next for any purpose not directly connected with the war effort.

The tires on automobiles are necessary to the war effort whether or not the tires will be yielded to the Government, and it is unpatriotic to use them up for pleasure.

Moreover, the public was informed in a press conference later in the week that Nation-wide gasoline rationing awaits only development of a system and the prime object will be conservation of rubber. The Office of Defense Transportation, for its part, forbade sight-seeing bus service after June 1 and strictly limited charter bus service.

### Priorities on skilled manpower

The War Manpower Commission last week announced it was preparing directives to the United States Employment Service and the Selective Service System designed to give war plants priority on skilled manpower, in order of urgency to be determined by the War Production Board. Manpower Chairman McNutt emphasized that insofar as the Nation voluntarily cooperates with this program, legal controls will be unnecessary.

WPB announced meanwhile that the drive to establish management-labor committees to speed production of war materials is being extended to all shipyards and machine-tool factories.

### No more building for amusements

Construction of stadia, moving picture palaces and all other buildings for the

amusement of the public, except playgrounds, was ruled out for the duration. WPB began a survey of all types of building in progress to determine their essentiality.

The Division of Industry Operations restricted manufacture, delivery, and sale of heavy power and steam equipment to war purposes and repairs. Dairy, coffee grinding, and food slicing and grinding machinery was added to a list of restricted industrial machines.

Arsenic and the alloying element tantalum were placed under allocation. The use of tin and terneplate was restricted to a few specified items. Strict control was set over quartz crystals.

### Steps to get more war chemicals

Coal coking and oil processing plants were given operating directions calculated to make available 200,000 more gallons a month of toluene, from which TNT is produced. Priority aid to the vital chemical plants was stepped up.

Shipments of iron ore on the Great Lakes continued to break records. WPB directed steel companies to curtail production of other items and increase output of structural shapes in June, to keep pace with the expanded flow of plates.

WPB named an agent to salvage the scarce and vital tin collected by the enforced return of tooth paste tubes and others to retailers. The Bureau of Industrial Conservation announced that a cooperative public had collected a surplus of waste paper but warned that prospective needs require a continuation of the campaign, and suggested that the same enthusiasm if applied to reclaiming rubber could go a long way to relieve the shortage of this direly needed material.

### Reaching the cross-roads store

The Office of Price Administration intensified its effort to acquaint every crossroads storekeeper with the details of general price control. A permanent maximum price schedule was set up for pork, based on February 16-20 levels with certain additions to compensate for increased raw-material costs up to March 7. OPA continued to tighten and adjust its ceilings on textiles.

Large-scale Federal adjustments of the price structure were undertaken when OPA worked out a system with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to absorb part of the increased cost of carrying coal to the Northeast, and with the War Shipping Administration to do the same for tanker transport of petroleum products to the East. OPA also put maximum prices on pickled sheepskins, to take the squeeze off tanners who were pinched between increased costs beneath and a ceiling above.

### Tire quotas reduced

As a preliminary to rationing bicycles, OPA unfroze these increasingly important vehicles to the extent of permitting shipment to distributors. An inventory was started. The Division of Industry Operations, meanwhile, put the most rigid form of allocation over deliveries of completed trolley cars, commercial buses, and bodies for either. OPA, reflecting the more serious rubber situation, announced a counter-seasonal reduction in tire quotas for June.

★ ★ ★

### TOLUENE FOR TNT

To provide manufacturers of TNT and other war materials with an additional 200,000 gallons of toluene per month, an amendment to General Preference Order M-34 was issued May 22 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Every person who cokes coal or processes oil to operate his plant is forbidden to sell, use, or deliver any oils containing toluene until the maximum amount of toluene has been extracted or unless the purchaser is equipped to extract the toluene himself. Oils from petroleum sources are not affected. "Oils," for the purposes of this order, means drip oil from the gas industry, and light oil produced in coal coking.

★ ★ ★

### WAR EFFORT'S PROGRESS TOLD VISUALLY

The charts appearing every week on the front cover of *VICTORY* tell the story of America's battle as it is fought here at home. One-column mats are available for publication by newspapers and others who may desire them. Requests should be sent to Distribution Section, Division of Information, OEM, Washington, D. C.

# VICTORY

OFFICIAL BULLETIN of the Office for Emergency Management. Published weekly by the Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, and printed at the United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Subscription rates by mail: 75¢ for 52 issues; 25¢ for 13 issues; single copies 5¢, payable in advance. Remit money order payable directly to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.



## On the Home Front

We have been a restless, nomad people since our pioneers braved the perils of ocean to carve out a new society in a new world. This quality civilized the frontiers, built a great nation. And it established a habit of movement. By train, by motorbus and most of all by private automobile we traveled 280 billion passenger-miles last year within our own borders. We have considered it one of our inalienable rights to move about from one place to another as our fancy or interests dictated.

### Taking the rubber out of rubberneck

Today, too, we are on the move—but we move as one and in a single direction. We are a solid phalanx pressing toward destruction of the Axis. Our armed forces are being marshalled in the East and in the West and our warships mount guard from the Irish Channel to the Coral Sea. And it is because they must have the utmost freedom of movement that the Home Front is voluntarily giving up its freedom to move at will.

Already we have given up hope of new automobiles, new tires, and unlimited supplies of gasoline for the duration, and last week we moved closer to Nation-wide rationing of travel. Last week the Office of Defense Transportation prohibited operation of "rubberneck" bus tours and cut chartered bus service to essential tasks like transporting troops, war workers, and school children.

Transportation experts estimate this step will save 100,000 pounds of crude rubber, or enough to equip more than 60 medium tanks. The day may come when American expeditionary forces will roll toward the enemy on this very rubber.

### Ball fans are in the war too

As the transportation crisis deepens, the great American game of baseball has been asked to do its bit to relieve traffic congestion. Joseph B. Eastman, director of the ODT, has suggested to Baseball Commissioner Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis that ball clubs move game time either ahead or back so that departing crowds will not reach the streets at the height of the evening rush hour. Even the hour at which the umpire cries "Play Ball" is important when the game is total war.

ODT also has requested the United States Chamber of Commerce, American Bankers' Association, and Institute of Life Insurance to urge that member groups schedule vacations so that em-

ployees leave and return in midweek, taking some of the strain off week-end travel. It's not going too far, perhaps, to assume that if we start our vacations on Tuesday instead of Saturday, for example, we may speed ammunition to an embarkation point in time to catch an outgoing transport. Certainly we'll

### REPRINTING PERMISSIBLE

Requests have been received for permission to reprint "On the Home Front" in whole or in part. This column, like all other material in VICTORY, may be reprinted without special permission. If excerpts are used, the editors ask only that they be taken in such a way that their original meaning is preserved.

be speeding soldiers and sailors toward well-earned furloughs.

### It isn't a stationary war

Mr. Eastman summed up the transportation problem last week in a speech before the American Trucking Association in Chicago. "... transportation is today an indispensable factor all along the line," he said. "We can't fight or live without it, and if transportation ever bogs down the war effort will bog down with it." That's why you may be asked to stay put—except for the most necessary travel—for the remainder of the war.

The prices of almost everything we wear, eat and use now have been put under a rigid roof at the retail level to beat the rising cost of living. And as you go about your shopping remember that price control requires your sympathetic cooperation as well as that of your storekeeper. Familiarize yourself with, 1, exceptions, 2, highest legal prices, 3, posting of prices, 4, service charges, and 5, enforcement. Don't deputize yourself as an amateur price policeman, be tolerant and patient.

### Manpower: Swinging to war

The place of manpower in the mosaic of total war was sketched last week by Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission. To the National Industrial Conference Board he said that "... American workers will switch to Uncle Sam freely and enthusiastically." WMC has outlined its eight-point program toward manpower mobilization, expects that the

job of transferring 10,500,000 workers from civilian to war production by Jan. 1, 1943, will be done on a voluntary basis. But WMC is determined that the fate of the Nation and its defenders "shall not be jeopardized by anybody's private interest."

### Womanpower: Keep your powder dry

Glamour as usual—but less variety... WFB says that lipstick, rouge and face powder will come in fewer shades, sizes and kinds to save glycerine, alcohol, waxes and colors.

What becomes of those tooth paste and shaving cream tubes you turn in to the druggist when you buy new supplies? WFB has named the Tin Salvage Institute, of Newark, N. J., as the sole organization authorized to collect and salvage them for their tin—tin to solder the bonds of democracy... If you order a beverage in a public place for drinking on the premises and it's unmixed it comes under the price ceiling. Mixed drinks do not... Brass screws or other copper products can no longer be used to attach handles to blades of saws... The installation of air conditioning or commercial refrigeration in public places solely to cool the fevered brow has been banned to save materials for war... All construction started since April 9 will be inspected in a Nation-wide survey to see that scarce materials have not been used in violation of the WFB conservation order.

### Watch for wartime pajamas

Watch out for a WFB order saving cloth in men's pajamas as has already been done with women's nightgowns and lingerie... It probably will restrict pajamas to three styles, cut down the number of fabrics used, eliminate collars, lapels, cuffs and pockets, shorten trousers and coats... The first textile goods bearing OPA type label are beginning to appear on retail counters in the form of sheets and pillow-cases... It shows you what you're buying... Steamship lines which transport war materials are war industries and must hire employees without regard to race, creed or national origin, WFB asserts... Three midwestern companies have drawn WFB suspension orders as a result of transactions involving illegal dealings in aluminum... While Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation, of Pittsburgh, a smaller steel concern and three iron and steel scrap brokers have been restrained by a Federal court order from buying and selling scrap at prices in excess of the legal ceilings... Iron ore shipments on the Great Lakes up to May 1 were almost 24 percent above the total for that date last year.



# MANPOWER . . .

## Plants get priority on registered workers in order of urgency set by WPB, under voluntary plan to be tried by McNutt

An eight-point program of immediate steps to promote "the fullest utilization of the manpower of this Nation," was announced May 21 by Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission.

After consultation with the Commission, Mr. McNutt said directives calling for immediate action will be issued to various agencies of the Federal Government having to do with manpower.

### Urges use of Employment Service

Mr. McNutt added that the directives will be helpful in focusing and coordinating the various activities of Government agencies.

"However," Mr. McNutt emphasized, "these directives cannot be entirely successful unless the people of this Nation cooperate fully with their Government."

"I specifically urge that all employers recruit their new workers through the United States Employment Service, and that all persons desiring war work register with the United States Employment Service."

He said that he would also urge "that the publishers of this Nation refrain from accepting advertisements which are designed to steal workers from employers engaged in essential war production."

"In those cases," he added, "where labor unions have an agreement with an employer to furnish workers, I urge that they observe the same priorities in furnishing workers that the United States Employment Service is requested to observe."

"Unless there is orderly recruitment of workers, it will be impossible to bring about the fullest utilization of the manpower of this Nation."

### Cooperation will make legislation unnecessary

"I should also like to emphasize that insofar as it is possible to insure the full and effective utilization of our manpower through voluntary cooperation with the Government, it will be unnecessary to put into effect legal controls which will inevitably limit the freedom of action of workers and employers alike."

The following are the subjects of the

directives that are now being drafted to become effective June 1:

1. To the United States Employment Service to prepare and maintain a list of those skilled occupations essential to war production in which a national shortage exists. Such occupations will be designated as critical war occupations.

2. To the War Production Board to classify war plants and war products in the order of their urgency in the war program.

3. To the United States Employment Service to make preferential referrals of workers to employers engaged in war production in the order of their priority before making referrals to other employers.

4. To the United States Employment Service to proceed immediately to analyze and classify the occupational questionnaires distributed by the Selective Service System, to interview those individuals with skills in critical war occupations, and to refer them to job openings in war production work.

5. To the Selective Service System to instruct all its local boards located in a community served by the United States Employment Service to secure the advice of the local public employment office before classifying or reclassifying an individual skilled in a critical war occupation.

6. To the United States Employment Service to increase its activities and facilities necessary to provide additional agricultural workers.

7. To the Farm Security Administration to increase the number of mobile labor camps in order to make available workers in agriculture to achieve the "Food For Victory" objective.

8. To the Office of Defense Transportation and the Farm Security Administration to assure adequate transportation facilities to move migrant agricultural workers.

★ ★ ★

## From watches to planes

Possibility of converting part of the watch industry to the manufacture of aviation and navigation instruments was discussed last week.

## Women could do 80 percent of jobs in 21 key war industries, survey shows

A survey of occupations in 21 key war industries indicates that 80 percent of the jobs could be done by women, Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission said May 22.

### Employed in wide variety of jobs

The survey, he explained, covered 1,859 jobs in war industries, and also 937 nonwar jobs. It was made by the occupational analysis section of the U. S. Employment Service of the Social Security Board.

War industries covered by the survey were:

Manufacture of aircraft and parts, air transportation and service, aluminum products, munitions manufacture, automobile, motorcycle, truck and tank manufacture, and equipment, communications, electrical machinery, firearms, industrial chemicals, iron and steel and their products, machine tools, machine models and patterns, foundries, professional and scientific instruments, railroad equipment, shipbuilding and repairing, utilities and petroleum production and refining.

Among the occupations which women are performing satisfactorily are a wide variety called for in the manufacture and assembly of parts for motors, radios, recording instruments, and airplane gages, Mr. McNutt said. The development of new machinery, he added, now makes possible the employment of women even in the manufacture of heavy shells and other types of munitions.

### Can do almost any kind of work

Even in the ship and boat building industry, it was found women could be satisfactorily used as boilermakers' helpers, draftsmen, machinists' helpers, blueprint machine operators, and flash welders. It was also found that women could be satisfactorily employed in foundry work as casting cleaners, finishers, and polishers, as machine core makers and facing mixers.

The results of the study have been published by the Employment Service in a form easily usable by employers and personnel managers. The booklet, "Occupations Suitable for Women," lists the jobs, and indicates for each one how long a period of training is required, whether or not women are already employed in such work, or can be, given training, and the industries in which the occupation occurs.



## Pay stabilized for 1,700 Breeze workers; General Motors Sunday premium ended

The National War Labor Board last week issued its first wage decision since the President sent his message to Congress outlining a seven-point program to freeze the cost of living. During the week, a seven-agency interdepartmental committee headed by William H. Davis, chairman of the Board, studied the question of securing additional authority from President Roosevelt to stabilize the Nation's wage situation.

An agreement was also reached between the General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers, CIO, and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, settling the entire question of overtime payments for 230,000 workers by putting an end to premium payments for Saturday, Sunday, and holiday work as such.

### Four officials study plan

The committee, which met to consider ways of strengthening the wage stabilization plank of President Roosevelt's seven-point program to keep down the cost of living, appointed Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, Leon Henderson, OPA Administrator, and Mr. Davis to discuss the entire question with Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, before taking the matter to the President.

The group faces the problem of dealing with the 95 percent of collective bargaining cases which never reach the War Labor Board but are settled by agreement of both parties.

In announcing the program, Mr. Davis told reporters: "The problem of freezing the cost of living is the problem of American labor. It will wreck all of us if we don't do it, but it will wreck labor first. If I were a labor leader, I would make sure that I had yielded enough to effect stabilization. I would rather overshoot the mark than under-shoot it. If we can freeze the cost of living for 6 months, it will stay frozen and then labor can get back the amount by which it overshoot the mark in giving up possible inflationary wage increase demands. Otherwise, if you undershoot the mark, rising prices may take all of labor's gains away."

### Shipyard settlement a guide

No definite level was selected as a possible minimum standard under the plan. Mr. Davis pointed out, however, that well-paid workers could expect to get no more than shipyard workers received at the recent Chicago meeting of the Shipbuilding stabilization conference. There, shipyard workers agreed to take only half of the \$225,000,000 in increases which rises in the cost of living entitled them to under the terms of a legally binding contract. That half was paid in defense bonds.

### First wage decision

The Board's first wage decision since the President asked the Board to stabilize wages as part of his seven-point program concerned the dispute between the Breeze Corporation, Inc., Newark, N. J., and the International

Union of United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, Locals 823, 752, 8710, CIO.

By a unanimous vote, the Board issued a directive order which stabilized the rates of pay for the 1,700 employees of the company's four Newark plants in accordance with ten classifications of jobs which the company and the union had previously accepted.

The Board order raised the standard hiring rate for the company from 55 to 60 cents an hour but at the same time turned down a union request for a general wage increase. The order also set classification rates for the plants which in effect raised the pay of workers receiving substandard compensation.

The union originally sought a general increase of 15 cents per hour for employees receiving more than the standard rate of pay. The three-man mediation panel which heard the case recommended on April 24 that instead each employee receive a 4 cent an hour general increase in pay. On April 27, President Roosevelt sent his message to Congress outlining the Administration's seven-point program to keep down the cost of living. Shortly thereafter the Board asked the panel to revise its recommendations in the light of the wage stabilization plank of this seven-point program. The panel then withdrew the recommendation of a 4-cent-an-hour increase and also suggested that proposed standards in the two highest classifications be reduced from \$1.10 an hour in Classification 9 to \$1.07, and from \$1.20 an hour in Classification 10 to \$1.15. No one, however, had his wages cut as a result of the decision.

### New standard rates

The following table contains for each of the 10 classifications: (1) The standard rate per hour ordered by the Board; (2) The lowest rate now paid by the company; and (3) The highest rate now paid by the company:

Classification:	(1)	(2)	(3)
I-----	\$0.74	\$0.60	\$0.70
II-----	.76	.60	.85
III-----	.78	.60	.85
IV-----	.81	.60	.98
V-----	.83	.60	.90
VI-----	.86	.60	.98
VII-----	.94	.60	1.00
VIII-----	1.00	.71	1.00
IX-----	1.07	.75	1.13
X-----	1.15	1.00	1.35

Under the Board order the pay of employees receiving more than standard rates will not be reduced because of the establishment of the rates. They will continue to be paid their present rates with the understanding that they be reclassified or reassigned as soon as practicable so that their present rates may become appropriate for the job performed.

The original recommendations of the panel were signed by Robert K. Burns, panel chairman, representing the public, and Hugh Lyons, associate member, representing employees, with panel member W. H. Doran, representing employers, dissenting.

### General Motors agreement

Mr. Davis, chairman of the National War Labor Board announced that interim agreements on the entire question of overtime had been reached between the General Motors Corporation and the United Automobile Workers and between

the Corporation and the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. Both unions are affiliated with the CIO.

The tentative agreements put an end to premium payments for Saturday, Sunday, and holiday work as such. They provide that straight time shall be paid for work up to 40 hours a week; time and a half for work over 8 hours in any one day or for work over 40 hours in any one week, and also for the sixth day of the work week. Double time will be paid for the seventh consecutive day worked. These overtime payments for the sixth and seventh days will be diminished by all time lost for personal reasons.

The new agreements provide for the establishment of overlapping shifts designed to guarantee maximum utilization of machinery and the achievement of continuous war production. Employees on such three-shift operations will receive a full 8 hours' pay, a 20-minute lunch period being absorbed in the overlap.

The agreements were reached with the assistance of a three-man mediation panel of the Board, which is now conducting negotiations between the two unions and the corporation for new collective bargaining agreements to replace existing agreements which expired April 28, 1942. The panel consists of Fowler Harper for the public, Wilbur Doran for employers, and Patrick Fagan for labor.

The overtime agreement between the U. A. W. and the corporation will go into effect Monday, May 25, at 12:01 a. m. The Board had extended, by directive order, the existing agreement with respect to overtime to that date. The effective date of the overtime agreement between the corporation and the U. E. R. M. W. A. has not been determined as yet. Meanwhile the overtime provisions of the 1941 U. E. R. M. W. A. agreement will continue in effect. The corporation and the unions have agreed that all other provisions of both the U. A. W. and the U. E. R. M. W. A. agreements with the corporation will remain in effect until such time as negotiations for new agreements are completed by the parties and ratified by the membership of each union. The overtime agreements will be incorporated in the completed contracts. It was further agreed by the parties that any wage adjustment or other economic concessions would be retroactive to April 28, 1942, the date on which the old collective bargaining agreements expired.

A total of 200,000 employees are affected by the U. A. W. agreement. A total of 30,000 are affected by the U. E. R. M. W. A. agreement.

★ ★ ★

## Lawn mower makers can produce at full 1941 rate until June 30

Lawn mower manufacturers, restricted in Order L-67 to 50 percent of their rate of production in 1941, May 22 were permitted by the WPB to produce until June 30, 1942, at the full rate of their 1941 output, provided that in the extra production they may use only fabricated iron or steel in their possession prior to March 31.



# TRANSPORTATION . . .

## Bus sightseeing banned, charter limited to save 100,000 pounds of rubber a year

The Office of Defense Transportation on May 20 issued an order banning all sightseeing bus services and limiting chartered bus services to such essential operations as transportation of members of the armed forces, war workers, and school children.

It was estimated that the order, which becomes effective June 1, will result in a saving of more than 100,000 pounds of crude rubber a year.

Buses are defined by the order (General Order ODT No. 10) as all rubber-tired vehicles having a seating capacity of 10 or more.

### June 1 is deadline

On and after June 1, no such vehicle will be allowed to carry passengers for the primary purpose of sightseeing, and no such vehicle may be chartered by any individual or group except those specifically exempted by the order.

Special exemptions apply to:

1. Members of the armed forces.
2. Persons participating in organized recreational activities at military establishments, provided their transportation is requested by the appropriate commanding officer.
3. Selectees traveling to or from examining or induction stations, provided their transportation is requested by Selective Service officials.
4. Students, teachers, and school employees traveling to and from school.
5. Employees traveling to and from work.
6. Boys and girls under 18 years of age traveling to and from summer camps, provided such transportation is requested by a regional office of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, Division of Recreation.
7. Persons or groups traveling to and from places of religious worship.
8. Civilians traveling to and from their homes in the event of evacuation on orders of governmental or military authorities.

### Local authorities' aid asked

Mr. Eastman called on local and State police authorities and the general public to aid in enforcing the order.

Purposes of the order, prepared by the local transport division of ODT, are "to assure maximum utilization of the facilities, services, and equipment of carriers by motor vehicle for the preferential transportation of troops and material of war and to prevent shortages in motor vehicle equipment necessary for such transportation, . . . to conserve and providently utilize vital equipment, material and supplies, including rubber, and to provide for the prompt and continu-

ous movement of necessary traffic, the attainment of which purposes is essential to the successful prosecution of the war."

★ ★ ★

## Advisory committees on port, shipping problems named

Appointment of two coastwise and intercoastal carriers' advisory committees was announced May 18 by ODT Director Eastman, one in Baltimore and the other in Philadelphia.

The committees will work with Ernst R. Holzborn, director of ODT's division of coastwise and intercoastal transport on port and shipping problems.

Members of the Baltimore committee are:

T. J. Hooper, of the Eastern Transportation Co., *chairman*; George E. Rogers, Harbor Towing Corporation; H. C. Jefferson, Curtis Bay Towing Co.; John F. Bittner, Chesapeake Lighterage Co.

Members of the Philadelphia committee are:

S. C. Loveland, of the S. C. Loveland Co., Philadelphia, *chairman*; Thomas J. Donnelly, Schuykill Transportation Co., *vice-chairman*; Thornton D. Hooper, Interstate Oil Transport Co.; William Meyle, Independent Pier Co.; D. T. Sheridan, Sheridan Transportation Co., all of Philadelphia; and L. C. Campbell, Wilson Line, Inc., Wilmington, Del.

★ ★ ★

## Ball games may start earlier to ease traffic rush

That famous American battle cry, "Play Ball," may be heard at a different time of day before the current season is ended.

ODT Director Eastman announced that he had written Judge Kenesaw M. Landis, Commissioner of Baseball, asking that the various clubs under his jurisdiction consider changing the starting time of their games as an aid to the war transport conservation program.

Most major league baseball games now start at 3:15 and let out between 5 and 6, at the height of the evening traffic rush.

## Blanket curb modified on use of closed freight cars for intraterminal movement

Blanket restrictions on the use of closed freight cars in any kind of intraterminal freight movement, recently imposed by an amendment to General Order No. 1, have been modified by the ODT to apply only to less-than-carload merchandise where such cargo can be conveniently handled by motor vehicle, it was announced May 19 by ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman.

The general order, which became effective May 1, is designed to regulate merchandise traffic loadings through minimum weight limits, in order to release equipment for the movement of urgent war materials.

### Exceptions

The new amendment (No. 2) specifies that, with certain exceptions, no carrier may load or forward between points in the same municipality, or between contiguous cities, or within adjacent zones, "any railway closed freight car containing merchandise."

The exceptions provide that closed freight cars may be used: (a) Where necessary to relieve freight house facilities because of inability to obtain transportation by motor vehicle; (b) where motor vehicles are not available; (c) where carrier, shipper or consignee's facilities make motor transport impracticable, and then only if such car contains the net tonnage demanded by the general order; (d) where authorized by special or general permit of ODT.

★ ★ ★

## Organizations asked to urge midweek vacation travel

The ODT has requested the United States Chamber of Commerce, American Bankers' Association, and the Institute of Life Insurance to ask member organizations to aid in relieving week-end travel demands on the railroads and bus lines by scheduling midweek departure and return of employees who plan vacation trips.

In letters addressed to these organizations, ODT called attention to Director Joseph B. Eastman's recent appeal to all Government agencies.



## Tank car commodity movements exempt from permits if over 100 miles by shortest route

The ODT made it clear that, until further notice, a special or general permit will not be needed to move any commodity by tank car to a destination more than 100 miles away as measured by the shortest available published rail tariff route.

The shortest available published rail tariff route is to be used, the ODT explained, merely as a yardstick for determining whether or not a special or general permit is required.

This point was clarified in an amendment (No. 1) to Exception Order ODT No. 7-1.

The general order, together with the exception order and the amendment, was to go into effect June 1.

Also exempt from the permit requirements established in General Order No. 7 are shipments of petroleum and petroleum products into 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia from any other State and into the States of Washington and Oregon from any outside point. Shipments of less than 100 miles within these areas are not exempt.

★ ★ ★

## Emergency tire, tube reserves for long-haul operators

An extension of time within which long-haul truck and bus operators may apply for emergency reserves of tires and tubes under a plan put into effect April 22 by the OPA was announced May 19 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Applications to local rationing boards for the special certificates needed to set up the reserves will be accepted through June 15.

★ ★ ★

## Railway authorized to use bus, truck service in place of trains

ODT Director Eastman, May 16, authorized the Northern Pacific Railway to substitute bus and truck service for mail-express-passenger trains No. 235 and No. 236 between Logan and Butte, Mont.

The authorization was contained in ODT Supplementary Order No. 2-1, the first to be issued under the provisions of General Order No. 2 which became effective April 1, and which prevents railroads from substituting bus service for train service without ODT permission.

## 100-CITY TRAVEL SURVEY IS UNDER WAY

An exhaustive survey of intercity bus and railroad passenger travel originating in one hundred cities was inaugurated May 22 by the ODT.

The survey was to extend over a week, and a complete count of all intercity tickets sold was to be kept by all carriers at the hundred points named. The cities were selected on the basis of geographical importance and traffic density.

ODT Director Eastman also announced the launching of a passenger-interview program through the cooperation of field workers of the Work Projects Administration who hope to contact more than 20,000 intercity travelers during the week.

★ ★ ★

## ODT to make Nation-wide check of carload freight on May 27

A Nation-wide check on all carload freight billed and forwarded from each station on the Nation's railroads on a given date was announced May 22 by the ODT.

ODT Director Eastman asked the railroads to furnish his office with complete copies of waybills on all carload freight originating on their lines on May 27.

★ ★ ★

## 3,304 trucks, truck trailers, 227 other vehicles released

During the week ended May 16, the WPB released 3,304 trucks and truck trailers and 227 miscellaneous vehicles under its truck-rationing program, the automotive branch announced May 18.

Since the program began March 9, a total of 28,100 trucks and truck trailers and 2,238 miscellaneous vehicles, including station wagons, hearses, ambulances, etc., have been released.

★ ★ ★

## Railway transport appointments

Two appointments to the division of railway transport were announced May 20 by ODT Director Eastman.

Charles B. Colpitts, of New York City, has been named associate director of the Division, in charge of rail-truck coordination for the eastern and southern regions. Holly Stover, of Washington, D. C., has been appointed special assistant to V. V. Boatner, director of the division.

## Bus service between Washington, New York placed on war footing

Bus service between Washington, D. C., and New York City was placed on a war footing May 22 by the ODT.

### Bus lines submit voluntary plan

Effective June 3, the four bus lines operating between the two cities are directed by a special order to pool services, stagger schedules, permit the interchange of tickets and eliminate duplicating operations on certain routes.

The order (Special Order ODT B-1) is based on a voluntary plan submitted by the bus lines in accordance with a request by ODT Director Eastman that they conserve rubber and equipment by elimination of unnecessary mileage.

★ ★ ★

## Great Lakes iron ore shipments reach new all-time high

Iron ore shipments this year on the Great Lakes up to May 1 reached a new all-time high of 8,581,740 gross tons, the WPB announced May 18. This tonnage represents an increase of 1,626,947 tons, or 23.9 percent, over the same period in 1941.

★ ★ ★

## Tire lease contract plan opened to new bus firms

As a step in rubber conservation, Price Administrator Henderson, May 22, announced an amendment to the tire rationing regulations which will permit bus transportation companies to enter into new tire and tube leasing contracts with tire manufacturers or wholesalers.

The necessary changes to open the way to new contracts are contained in Amendment No. 10 to the Revised Tire Rationing Regulations. Effective date of the amendment was May 23.

★ ★ ★

## Trolley car, bus deliveries subject to rigid allocation

Deliveries of completed trolley cars and commercial motorbuses, and of bodies designed to be mounted upon chassis for either, are placed under the most rigid form of allocation control by the provisions of an order (L-101) issued May 21 by the Director of Industry Operations.



## Axis has 9/10 of rubber areas

(Continued from page 1)

must be strictly rationed to essential uses.

2. All the synthetic rubber we get must go to the war effort.

3. The most optimistic estimates for this year and next indicate no rubber for anything but the most essential uses.

Actually, the rubber shortage is far worse than most people seem to realize; the enemy controls 90 percent of the world's rubber-producing areas, and every ounce of our stock pile is needed desperately for the armed forces.

### Biggest stock pile is on autos

Worst of all, the optimistic stories may keep us from recognizing what we are up against until too late. Our biggest stock pile of rubber is on our cars; these tires must be preserved. Autos shelved for the duration for lack of tires put more burden on already overcrowded buses and trolleys.

Every citizen can and must adopt a five-point conservation program:

1. Stop driving your car except when necessary; make it last.

2. Drive under 40 miles an hour.

3. Shift tires from wheel to wheel and inflate them properly.

4. If you drive to work, drive your friends and neighbors; car-pooling is essential.

5. Remember that rubber is precious; save it; every car is now a vital part of the Nation's transportation system.

Needless driving today is unpatriotic. Deliberate waste of rubber helps the enemy. We call on Americans to ration themselves strictly.

### BACKGROUND

This is the situation which faces us: the amount of rubber which can be made available for civilian, industrial, and essential transportation purposes this year must be held down to not more than 150,000 tons, which is 79 percent less than the 700,000 tons consumed for all civilian purposes in 1941. The actual current rate of use—10,000 tons a month—is 83 percent less than the 1941 rate of civilian consumption.

The 1942 allotments do not include any rubber for new passenger car tires.

It has been reported that some drivers are not taking conservation measures seriously, in the belief that eventually their tires will be requisitioned.

But if we wear out the tires on the 30 million passenger cars, the truck, bus, and train transportation systems of the Nation will be swamped. On the other hand, if it is possible to preserve cars in the hands of their owners, it will be an advantage to all transportation and to the war effort. If the time should come when the Government had to call on civilians to sacrifice their tires, we know they would respond patriotically. In the meantime, no American should deliberately waste the mileage left in his tires.

The following figures show how the war effort demands rubber that must be made available: A medium tank requires 1,750 pounds; a gas mask, 1.8 pounds; a 10-ton pontoon bridge, 3,200 pounds; a half-ton truck, 125 pounds; a Flying Fortress, 1,250 pounds. A 35,000-ton battleship alone requires 150,000 pounds—or enough to equip 2,000 passenger automobiles complete with spare tires.

Other factors in the rubber supply and demand situation are as follows:

### SYNTHETIC

The War Production Board is making every effort to expand the production of synthetic rubber, and is investigating every possible new process, but all the information we have shows that every pound of synthetic rubber which this country will be producing at forced draught between now and the end of 1943 must be reserved for direct and indirect military purposes. None can be made available for the manufacture of tires for nonessential civilian purposes.

The War Production Board has set a goal of 800,000 tons as the production rate to be reached by the end of 1943. But reaching a rate, of course is a much simpler thing than actually producing that much rubber in a year. The present program calls for production of over

300,000 tons during the calendar year of 1943.

### RUBBER SALVAGE

All old scrap rubber can be reclaimed and used over again. Reclaimed rubber can be mixed with crude rubber to form a compound usable in many products, military as well as civilian.

But we cannot process rubber that is in the basements or back yards or garages of the country. Old tires, tubes, rubber shoes, hose, bathing caps, and other articles must be turned in, in ever increasing quantities, if we are to maintain the capacity of reclaiming plants.

Since Pearl Harbor, the flow of scrap rubber to reclaiming plants has greatly diminished. It must be started again. Every American must see to it that every ounce of old rubber he owns gets into war channels. Scrap rubber can be sold to junk dealers or can be given to charitable organizations.

### GUAYULE

All available Guayule seeds in the United States have been planted, but it will take 4 to 6 years to grow enough Guayule rubber to make an appreciable contribution to the supply. Not more than 10,000 tons annually can be expected soon from Mexican Guayule.

### SOUTH AMERICA

Negotiations are in progress with all Latin American countries, and agreements have recently been made with Brazil, Peru, and Nicaragua in which the United States will take the entire exportable surpluses of their rubber for the next 5 years. This will meet only a small part of our needs. Brazil will be able to ship this country from 10,000 to 15,000 tons of crude rubber this year, and, we hope, perhaps 25,000 to 30,000 tons in 1943. The Peruvian agreement is expected to provide between 6,000 and 10,000 tons over the 5-year period.

## WORLD PRODUCTION OF CRUDE RUBBER, 1940

Origin	Tonnage	Status
Malaya.....	540,000	Area controlled by Axis.
Netherlands Indies.....	536,000	Do.
Ceylon.....	80,000	Shipments uncertain.
French Indo China.....	64,000	Area controlled by Axis.
Thailand.....	44,000	Do.
Sarawak.....	35,000	Do.
North Borneo.....	17,500	Do.
South America.....	17,600	Shipments uncertain.
India.....	11,500	Area controlled by Axis.
Burma.....	9,600	
Liberia.....	7,250	
Other African.....	7,200	
Mexican Guayule.....	4,106	
Nigeria.....	2,003	
Philippines.....	2,267	Do.
Total.....	1,390,000	1,250,000 tons, or 90 percent, is in Axis controlled areas; and 1,350,000 tons or 97 percent either Axis controlled or originating in areas from which shipment is now uncertain.





**GANGWAY!** This poster, showing in graphic fashion the need for saving rubber here at home, has been distributed by the OEM Information Division for display by filling stations, chain stores, tire companies, mail order houses, automobile accessory stores, automobile dealers, and shipyards. Other persons desiring the poster should write to the Division of Information, OEM, 430 Delaware Avenue, Washington, D. C. Two-column mats of the illustration above are available for publication on request to Production Section, Information Division, OEM, 2743 Tempo R, Washington, D. C. Refer to Mat V-6

## Operator enjoined from selling gasoline unless card is presented

A temporary restraining order enjoining C. P. Stevenson, operator of the Whitehall Service Co. of Anderson, S. C., from selling gasoline without calling for

presentation of a gasoline rationing card was secured May 21 by the OPA.

It was the first action against violators of the gasoline rationing regulation.

## Tire quotas lowered

A quota of tires for rationing in June lower than the quota for May was announced May 22 by OPA Administrator Henderson in a further step to conserve rubber. This decrease is contrary to the seasonal pattern of replacement sales in previous years.

The June quota makes available 49,584 new tires for List A passenger vehicles, 479,051 recapped tires or recapping services for List A and List B together, and 265,007 inner tubes. These figures compare with May quotas of 55,573 new tires, 578,092 recaps and 315,058 tubes.

The truck tire quota, which provides for buses, trucks, industrial tractors and farm equipment, includes 247,715 new tires, 365,014 recaps and 309,116 tubes, compared with 238,259 new tires, 379,060 recapped tires and 328,836 inner tubes made available in May.

★ ★ ★

## 30.8 percent of car owners got "A" cards, partial returns show

Partial returns on the gasoline rationing registration indicate that percentage estimates made by OPA on the number of the various types of rationing cards to be issued were substantially correct.

The OPA reported May 21 that 30.8 percent of 1,486,806 car owners for whom returns are now in, received "A" cards, giving them the minimum allotment of gasoline under the emergency rationing plan. OPA had estimated that "A" cards would constitute about one-third of the number of cards to be issued.

Of the nearly 1½ million registrations reported, 10.8 percent of car owners received "B-1" cards; 11.3 percent received "B-2" cards; 37.5 percent received "B-3" cards and 9.6 percent were issued "X" cards for unrestricted amounts of gasoline.

★ ★ ★

## Volunteers get extra gasoline to carry on war work

Volunteers engaged in war activities, including American Red Cross services, and work of the OCD, may get supplemental rations of gasoline needed to carry on such work. This was provided by the OPA May 21 in an amendment to the gasoline rationing regulations.

The new order also allows supplemental rations when they are needed, to members of volunteer firemen's organizations, as well as to any organization "solely engaged" in any civilian defense activity that is under the supervision or direction of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard.



## War construction workers assured of gasoline to work, and from job to job

Thousands of workers on war construction jobs in the East Coast gas ration area who need their cars not only to drive back and forth to work, but also to travel from job to job, are assured adequate supplies of gasoline for these purposes, the OPA declared May 16.

The gasoline rationing regulations permit supplemental rations of gasoline whenever they are needed for cars that must be driven in pursuit of a gainful occupation. Supplemental rations may also be issued to migrant workers who need their cars to travel from job to job.

★ ★ ★

## Hints to motorists on how to stretch gasoline rations

Hints to motorists on how to stretch gasoline rations were issued May 18 by the Consumer Division of the OPA.

Drive less and walk more. Cut out pleasure driving and concentrate on essential driving.

Fill up the empty seats in your car. Form a car club; pool essential driving with your neighbors; take turns at driving the crowd to the office or factory; make shopping day a neighborhood enterprise, with five or six people to each car.

Drive slowly. Your gasoline will take you farther if you drive under 40. Every mile you knock off your speed means a saving in gas. Cut out jackrabbit starts and stops—they waste gasoline. Make sure your tires are properly inflated; it takes more gasoline to drive a car with underinflated tires.

Use lighter oils. Heavy oil drags on your engine, and more gasoline is needed to overcome this drag.

Use first and second gear as little as possible. Accelerate slowly, but shift to high at 15 miles an hour.

Have a slipping clutch adjusted at once. Go easy on your hand choke. Improper choking floods the engine with too much gasoline. Driving with the choke out also wastes gasoline.

Make these checks every 5,000 miles or oftener: Have the spark plugs cleaned and adjusted. Have the distributor points checked and adjusted. Clean the air cleaner. Have the carburetor cleaned and adjusted.

Park in the shade whenever you can. Gasoline evaporates more quickly from your tank in the hot sun.

★ ★ ★

## Cosmetics being studied for relative essentiality

The toiletries and cosmetics branch of WPB said May 20 that it is making a study of the relative essentiality of toiletries and cosmetics and the materials used in their manufacture.

## PHILLIPS NAMED CHIEF OF TIRE RATIONING BRANCH

Appointment of Dr. Charles F. Phillips as chief of the tire rationing branch of the OPA was announced May 19 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Dr. Phillips, who has been acting chief of the branch for several weeks, takes the place formerly occupied by Granville R. Holden, who had been called in to act as special assistant to Mr. Henderson during the formation of the tire rationing division.

★ ★ ★

## Have facts ready when asking supplementary gas, OPA urges

Applicants for additional rations of gasoline were urged by the Office of Price Administration May 20 to arm themselves with the necessary facts about their driving requirements before asking their local rationing boards for supplemental cards.

Not only must the applicant sign his statement of fact, but, if he is an employee and the supplemental ration is needed to carry on his work he must also present the affidavit or affirmation of his employer, or an authorized representative of his employer.

Under the gasoline rationing regulations, the board is authorized to grant supplemental rations only if it finds that they are "essential to life or to the pursuit of a gainful occupation and that no reasonably adequate alternative means of transportation are available." The board in granting a supplemental ration will issue an A card or whatever B card or combination of cards, are necessary to provide for the amount of the ration.

The applicant must state why his present ration is insufficient. He must support this reason with facts. Next, the applicant must state what means of public transportation are available to him.

Other questions ask the applicant to state what vehicles owned by members of his family, or by friends or business associates are available to his use, and to specify what effort has been made to "double-up" with other car owners.

If, by his answers to all these questions, the applicant has indicated his present supply of gasoline is inadequate, he is asked to state "the minimum mileage which you declare is absolutely essential to you up to midnight, June 30, 1942?" The calculations made in arriving at this estimate must be set down on the application.

## "B" card holders who save on ration, free to use balance as they please, Henderson says

Legitimate holders of "B" gasoline ration cards who can cut down on their requirements by doubling up with other motorists in driving to and from work or economize otherwise in use of gasoline are free to use the balance of the gasoline to which they are entitled under the "B" card for any purpose they desire, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 18.

### To check "X," "B-3" cards

At the same time the Administrator announced that local rationing boards throughout the eastern area affected by the rationing plan will be relied upon to check applications for "X" and "B-3" cards to determine whether anyone has received such cards without justification. If it should become necessary to check the use which "X" card holders make of their cars, by spot inspections along the highways, such checking will be done by inspectors from OPA regional and State offices, the Administrator stated.

★ ★ ★

## Some Government employees can get gasoline without card

Government employees with official travel orders directing use of their cars may get gasoline without a ration card.

The OPA May 18 directed service station attendants throughout the rationed area to honor such orders on two conditions: that they be on an official form, and that these orders specifically direct the employee to use his car for the trip.

Gasoline rationing regulations provide, however, for sale without a ration card to any vehicle that is designated by license plate, registration card or other document indicating that it is in use by a Federal, State, local, or foreign government or government agency.

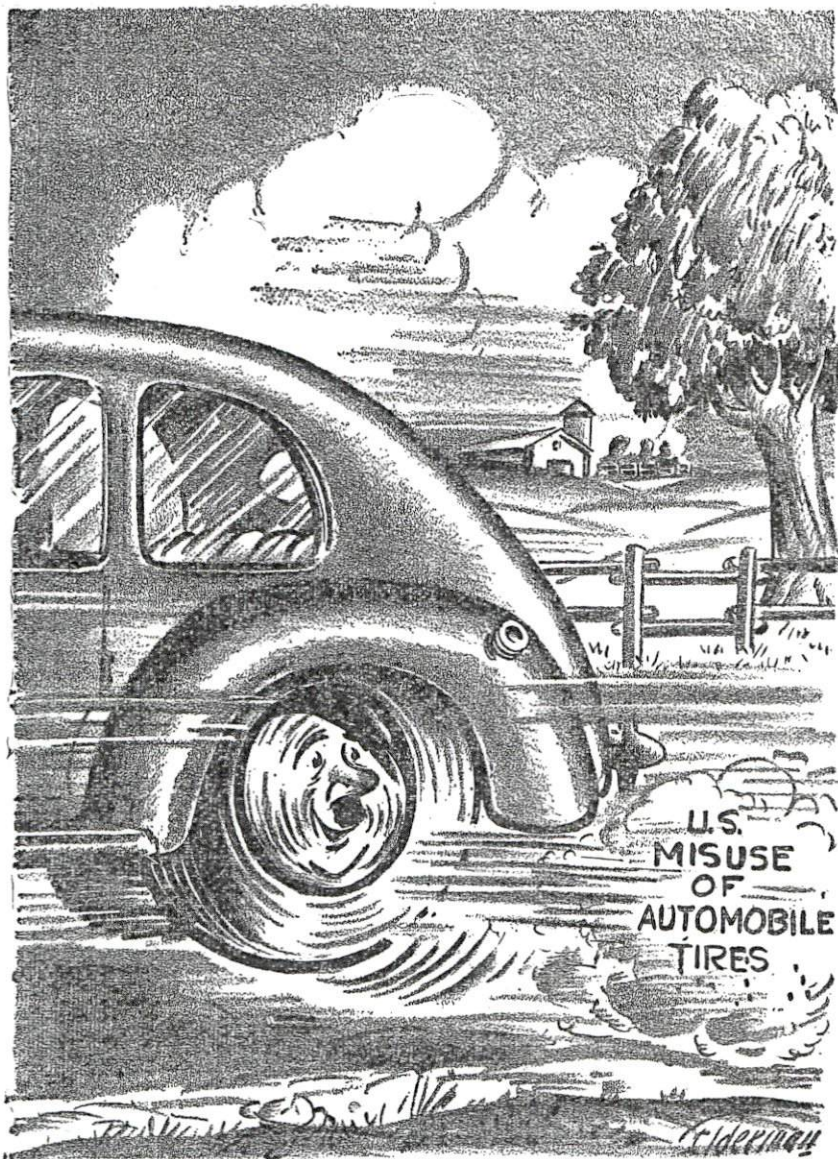
★ ★ ★

## Charles Kenney appointed to feed and grain unit

Appointment of Charles Kenney as senior business specialist in the feed and grain unit, food section, of the OPA was announced May 18 by H. R. Tolley, director of the food and apparel division.



## MERRILY WE ROLL ALONG



Cartoon by Elderman for VICTORY. Publishers may obtain mats of these cartoons weekly in either two- or three-column size. Requests to be put on the mailing list should be addressed to Production Section, Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, 2743 Temporary R, Washington, D. C. Refer to V-8.

## Home fruit canners to get sugar in proportion to amount canned

The OPA May 20 took steps to conserve the Nation's fruit crop through the issuance of a new sugar rationing regulation which will permit persons who do home canning to obtain sugar in proportion to the amount of fruit canned.

Under the new regulation, home canners may obtain 1 pound of sugar for every 4 quarts of finished canned fruit, and an additional pound of sugar for each member of the family unit for the packing of preserves, jams, jellies, and fruit butters.

## OPA permits bicycle shipping preliminary to rationing

As a preliminary to bicycle rationing, which will begin early in June, Administrator Henderson announced on May 16 issuance of Ration Order No. 7, permitting manufacturers to ship adults' bicycles to distributors for the first time since April 2, when sales and transfers were frozen by the War Production Board to forestall a possible run of buying. Effective date of the order was May 15, and it remains in effect until rationing goes into operation.

At the same time, the Administrator said that he had requested all dealers, distributors and manufacturers to report their May 8 inventories of all bicycles except children's sizes.

### Manufacturers may ship now

Manufacturers may begin shipments to distributors immediately, even before they have reported their inventories.

Shipments in limited quantity to dealers for resale only also are permitted, but such transfers must await word from the OPA to the manufacturer or distributor that the dealer receiving the bicycles has first filed his inventory report. After this requirement is complied with, a dealer may buy as many as 10 adults' bicycles for each of his sales outlets, in addition to those he has on hand.

The dealer who intends to make such purchases must state on his inventory report the names of the suppliers with whom he wishes to place his orders and the number he wishes to buy. On receipt of the inventory, the OPA will give the suppliers named permission to release to the dealer the number of bicycles designated. However, no sales to the ultimate consumer may be made before the rationing program, yet to be announced, has begun.

### 50-percent war plants can get bikes

An exception is made to this rule in cases where a war production plant needs bicycles for employee transportation. In such cases, OPA headquarters in Washington may grant permission for the purchase. This exception applies only to plants that can show more than 50 percent of their orders or deliveries in April bore a priority rating of A-10 or better.

Children's bicycles—the difference between adults' and children's is determined by the size of the frame—will not be subject to rationing and are not to be included in the inventory reports to OPA. Manufacture of children's sizes was halted by WPB order on April 1.



# PRICE ADMINISTRATION . . .

## Booklets unacceptable for posting prices, should be changed by June 1, says OPA

Acceptable and unacceptable methods for retailers to mark maximum allowed prices on cost-of-living articles, under the general maximum price regulation,



Where ceiling prices are displayed for group of related items, listed by brand name and size, ceiling price need not be marked on each separate item in bin or on counter.

were outlined May 18 by Price Administrator Henderson.

OPA has ruled that posting ceiling prices in booklet form, or in layers of lists, is not acceptable. Mr. Henderson announced, however, that due to the fact some merchants apparently have misunderstood the posting requirements, and hence have gone ahead with preparation of price booklets as means of satisfying section 13 (a) of the regulation, OPA will accept this method as of May 18. But he urged such merchants to change as soon as possible to some acceptable method. In no event, he said, should such change be delayed beyond June 1.

### Three acceptable markings

Mr. Henderson stressed particularly the fact that cost-of-living commodities are not the only ones subject to the price regulation. The regulation, he pointed out, applies to all items not specifically excluded. The cost-of-living commodities are those for which visible marking or posting of maximums is required.

The marking provision for cost-of-living commodities, Mr. Henderson said, "may be complied with in three different ways: (1) By marking the ceiling price on the item itself, (2) by marking the

shelf, bin, rack, or other holder of container, upon which the item is kept by the seller, or (3) by posting ceiling prices at the place in the business establishment where the item is offered for sale."

To ease the retailer's work in cases where related merchandise in different price lines is frequently mixed together

## DISPLAYING PRICES

Reproduced on this page are two of eight approved methods of displaying prices on cost-of-living commodities illustrated in the OPA booklet, *What Every Retailer Should Know About the General Maximum Price Regulation*. The booklet also shows ceiling price display cards for table, counter or bin, using one price card for group of articles all having same ceiling price; shelf marker displaying same ceiling price for group of articles on shelf; method of identifying selling price as ceiling price where ceiling price sign for a group is not used; and display by price lines, permitted in some specified cases where lines are physically mixed. Another illustration stresses graphically that ceiling price must be shown even if sale price is below ceiling.

in the store, the regulation permits him to display the ceiling prices of certain goods by price-lines, Mr. Henderson pointed out. This may be done only for articles marked by asterisks in appendix B of the regulation. In such cases, the ceiling prices may be indicated on a card posted near the merchandise to which the prices refer. In addition, each separate item in the indicated price-line must be marked with its actual selling price.

The guiding rule in marking cost-of-living commodities, Mr. Henderson said, is:

Consumers should be able to see the "ceiling price" marker clearly when standing at the point of purchase without having to ask or look for it, and without having to thumb through pages. This is the "eye" test.

In other words, the customer should be made aware of the "ceiling price," whether

or not he has a special interest in seeing it. For the same reason, care should be taken when lists are used to make the printing large and clear enough, and to post the list conspicuously enough, so that the customer cannot miss it. . . .

Among the specific methods of posting which the OPA regards as unsatisfactory is posting in a store a sign such as: "All prices in this store are no higher than our ceiling," or a counter mark such as "All prices on merchandise on this counter are ceiling prices."

### "COST-OF-LIVING" COMMODITIES TOBACCO, DRUGS, TOILETRIES, AND SUNDRIES

(All brands, grades, and sizes, except where otherwise indicated)

**Tobacco:** Cigarettes; smoking tobacco in cans and packages.

**Packaged household drugs:** Aspirin tablets; milk of magnesia (liquid); cod liver oil (liquid); epsom salts; boric acid; castor oil and mineral oil; witch-hazel and rubbing alcohol.

**Toiletries and sundries:** Hand and toilet soaps; dentifrices (paste, powder, and liquid); shaving cream; toothbrushes; sanitary napkins; razor blades; facial tissues.

**Infants' food:** All types.

**Ice cream:** Bulk and packaged.

### APPAREL AND YARD GOODS

**Men's and boys' clothing:** Suits, business and sport\*; overcoats, topcoats, and raincoats, business and sport\*; trousers and slacks, dress, sport, and wash\*; men's shirts, other than formal\*; pajamas and nightshirts, cotton, wool, and part wool\*; shorts, cotton; undershirts, cotton knit; union suits; hosiery, other than pure silk and pure wool\*; felt hats\*; work shirts; work pants; overalls and coveralls; sweaters; mackinaws\*; jackets, boys' only\*; men's work gloves; boys' gloves and mittens; boys' blouses and shirts; boys' snow suits\*.

**Women's and girls' clothing:** Coats, untrimmed and fur-trimmed, sport and dress\*;



Approved arrangement of individual ticket so that ceiling price and sale price may be shown separately.

suits\*; dresses, street and house\*; hosiery, including anklets\*; panties and slips\*; foundation garments and brassieres\*; women's gloves, children's gloves and mittens\*; skirts; blouses and shirts, tailored, rayon or cotton\*; sweaters; children's jackets\*; nightgowns and pajamas, other than silk\*; robes and house coats, flannel and cotton\*; children's overalls, slacks, sun suits and shorts (cotton).  
**Infants' clothing:** Diapers; dresses other only\*; children's snow suits\*.



than silk; shirts; binders; sleeping garments; coats, cotton, wool, part wool; snow suits; sweaters; sunsuits (cotton only).

**Yard Goods:** Cotton yard goods; rayon yard goods; wool and mixtures of wool.

**Footwear:** Street, work, dress, and sport shoes for men, women, and children\*; infants' shoes; rubber footwear.

#### FOOD AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES

**MEAT—Fresh beef:** Rib roast; chuck steak; top round steak; rump roast; chuck roast; beef liver; ground round steak.

**Pork:** Loin whole roast; rib end roast; best center cut chops; loin end roast; bacon; ham whole, half, or sliced; salt pork.

**Other meat products:** Cooked or smoked ham; frankfurters.

**CANNED FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND JUICES—**Canned peaches; canned pears; canned pineapples; canned corn; canned peas; canned tomatoes; canned pork and beans; canned green beans, cut; canned tomato juice; canned grapefruit juice; canned pineapple juice.

#### OTHER GROCERIES AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES

Canned salmon; canned vegetable soup; canned tomato soup; packaged flour mixes (cake, pancake, biscuit mixes only); macaroni and spaghetti, dried, bulk, and packaged; rolled oats, bulk and packaged; corn flakes; bread, all types; soda crackers; fresh milk and cream; lard, bulk and print; vegetable shortening; sugar, all types packaged and bulk; coffee; cocoa; table salt; corn meal, bulk or packaged; rice, bulk or packaged; toilet paper; soaps (bar, flakes, powder, chips, granular, and cleansing powders); paper napkins.

#### HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, APPLIANCES, AND FURNISHINGS

**Appliances and equipment:** Radios and phonographs; vacuum cleaners and carpet sweepers; refrigerators and iceboxes; washing machines; sewing machines; stoves and ranges; small appliances (irons, toasters, glass coffee makers, and mixers); floor lamps and bridge lamps; light bulbs; ironing boards; step-on cans; floor brooms; china and pottery tableware, in sets; cooking utensils (10-quart pail, 2-quart saucepan, 5-quart teakettle).

**Furniture:** All living room, dining room and bed room suites (sets or individual pieces); kitchen tables and chairs; studio couches and sofa beds; mattresses; bed-springs.

**Furnishings:** Rugs and carpets, size 6 by 9 feet and larger; linoleum; felt base floor coverings; bed sheets and sheeting, cotton; towels, cotton bathroom and kitchen; blankets and comforts; house curtains; bed spreads, cotton; tablecloths and napkins, plain and print (cotton only); window shades.

#### HARDWARE, AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES MISCELLANEOUS

Hayforks; garden and lawn rakes; dirt shovels; axes, single bit; claw hammers; handsaws; inside and outside house paints (ready mixed); fertilizer, bulk and packaged; vegetable seeds, bulk and packaged; insecticides; bicycles, adult sizes; bicycle tires; flashlights.

#### ICE, FUEL AND AUTOMOTIVE

Ice; coke; coal (hard and soft); charcoal; firewood; kerosene; fuel oil; gasoline; oil tires and inner tubes.

\* Maximum prices may be posted by price-lines at the place in the business establishment where the commodities are offered for sale, provided that, in addition, the selling price of each commodity in such classification shall be marked on the commodity itself.

## Buying public urged to learn salient points of general price control bill

Price Administrator Henderson last week urged the buying public to acquaint itself thoroughly with the following points regarding the general maximum price regulation which went into effect May 18:

1. All commodities sold at retail, excepting only those specifically excluded in the regulation, are price-controlled.

2. The maximum prices are the highest prices charged by each individual seller during March 1942. (Each store—even though part of a chain—is considered an individual seller.)

3. This means that different stores will have different maximum prices for the same article—just as they did last March. And you still can shop around for lower prices.

4. There is nothing in the regulation to prevent a retailer from reducing his prices. But, no price can be raised above the maximum.

5. Important groups of commodities have been selected as "cost-of-living" items. The ceiling prices for these must be displayed by every retailer in his store beginning May 18. However, the fact that an item does not have a "ceiling price" publicly shown does not mean it is exempt from price control. Everything, whether it has a posted "ceiling price" or not, is covered unless it is specifically excluded in the regulation.

#### Not an easy task

"It is no easy task for the retailers in this country to adjust their operations to the price control program and I urge the public to be tolerant of misunderstandings and honest mistakes over the next few weeks," Mr. Henderson said. "Willful violators will be punished, of course, and penalties are severe."

Since the regulation's exceptions most important in the average family's shopping will be found in food markets, Mr. Henderson issued the following list and recommended that both shoppers and storekeepers keep it for reference purposes.

#### THESE FOOD PRODUCTS ARE CONTROLLED

\*All fluid milk (at retail)—All standard and special grades: homogenized milk, chocolate milk, all other flavored milk, cultured buttermilk and other cultured milk, skim milk, etc.

\*All fluid cream (at retail)—table cream, whipping cream, sour or cultured cream, and all combinations.

All canned goods (except for canned milk products)—canned fruits, vegetables, juices, soups, fish, meats, stews, etc.

All bottled goods—soft drinks, ketchup, sauces, etc.

Fresh bananas.

All frozen fruits, vegetables, meat, and fish. Cake mixes and all flour mixes in packages.

All cuts of beef and pork.

All smoked, spiced, and pickled fish and meats (bacon, hams, sausage, frankfurters, etc.).

Bread—all kinds—white, rye, whole wheat, raisin, bran, etc.

All cakes, pies, cookies, and crackers. Jams, jellies, and all other preserves.

All sugar, molasses, prepared honey, and all other syrups, flavors, and sweetenings.

All dried fruits with one exception (dried prunes).

Most packaged dry foods—such as rice, barley, cornmeal, cracker meal, cereals, noodles, spaghetti, macaroni, gelatin and gelatin desserts, puddings, etc.

Soaps in all forms—bar, cake, flakes, chips, powder, or liquid.

Shortening—lard, cooking oils, etc.

Salad oils—salad dressing, etc.

Candies, confections, and chewing gum.

Coffee, tea, cocoa, and other beverages.

Salt, pepper, and other spices and condiments.

Also cleaners and housekeeping items—scouring powders, ammonia, bleaching and cleaning fluids, waxes, polishes, brooms, mops, dusters, pails, etc.

Peanuts, peanut butter, and other peanut products.

Tobacco products—cigars, cigarettes, smoking and chewing, etc.

\*Retail sales include home deliveries as well as store sales.

#### THESE FOOD PRODUCTS ARE NOT CONTROLLED

Butter and cheese.

Evaporated, condensed, and other canned milk products.

Poultry and eggs.

Fresh fruits and vegetables (except bananas).

Flour.

Mutton and lamb.

Fresh fish, sea food, and game.

Nuts.

Dried prunes.

Dry beans.

Obviously, Mr. Henderson pointed out, the foregoing list is not complete as to items covered—there are many more sold in food markets. However, the list is complete as to the "excepted" foods. In other words, everything sold in a food market is covered by the price ceiling unless it is one of the things in the second list above.

Very few things of common use sold in other retail stores are excluded from the General Regulation, the sole exceptions being: living animals, birds and fowl; books, magazines, newspapers, and periodicals; used automobiles; stamps, coins, precious stones (but not jewelry, which is covered); antiques; knotted oriental rugs; paintings, etchings, sculptures, and other objects of art.

\*\*\*

## Carpet firm allowed to change fabrics, lower ceilings

Permission to manufacture certain carpet fabrics containing substitute materials at prices reflecting the decrease in cost of the new materials was granted May 20 by Price Administrator Henderson to Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc., of Amsterdam, N. Y.



## Sales of armaments to U. S. Government excluded from general price order

Sales of armaments to the United States Government were excluded from the general maximum price regulation May 19 in a new order issued by the OPA.

### Assembled combatant items excluded

Price Administrator Henderson announced that effective May 18, the general price order will not apply to purchases by the United States Army, Navy, Maritime Commission or any other Government agency of completely assembled combatant items including:

Aircraft, ammunition, armored vehicles and armored trains, artillery, balloon barrage equipment, bombs, bomb sights, caissons, fire control equipment, gas masks, gun sights, military bridges, military searchlight units, mines, mortars, projectiles, small arms, ships and boats and torpedoes, military propellants and explosives, grenades, primers, fuses, boosters and other pyrotechnics.

The exceptions from the general price order of such purchases by Government agencies are provided in Supplementary Regulation No. 4 to the General Maximum Price Regulation, made public May 19.

### Also excluded

The new supplementary regulation also excludes from the general maximum price regulation sales to Government agencies of the following:

- (1) Noncombatant ships and boats;
- (2) goods produced under Government-authorized developmental war contracts;
- (3) goods produced under secret war contracts;
- (4) goods needed for emergency repair or servicing of combatant items, noncombatant ships, boats and aircraft owned by the Government and parts and assemblies for such units;
- (5) any commodity for which there is an emergency need, provided the purchase does not amount to more than \$1,000; and
- (6) Brazilian rock quartz crystals.

### Parts, subassemblies excepted too

Parts and subassemblies of combatant items are also excluded from the general maximum price regulation, but some of these parts and subassemblies are subject to the provisions of other orders—particularly Maximum Price Regulation No. 136 on machines and parts.

All completely assembled aircraft are excepted from the general maximum price regulation, regardless of by whom purchased.

Commenting on the exclusion from

the general order of sales or deliveries to the Government of all completely assembled combatant items, guns and explosives, Mr. Henderson said:

"These items are excluded from price control at this time in order to prevent any possibility that their sudden wholesale subjection to price control under the general maximum price regulation might interfere with essential war production."

### Trucks still subject to order

The supplementary regulation provides, however, that trucks which are not armored vehicles still remain subject to the general maximum price regulation. Passenger automobiles continue subject to Revised Price Schedule No. 85 covering such vehicles—even if bought by the Army or Navy. Unarmored trucks do not present large conversion problems.

The Supplementary Regulation excludes from the general order sales or deliveries to the United States or its agencies of noncombatant as well as combatant ships and boats.

Supplementary Regulation No. 4 also permits adjustments from established maximum prices to be made in order to prevent any threat of impeding production.

★ ★ ★

## Ceilings on sales, deliveries to War, Navy effective July 1

The effective date of price ceilings established by the general maximum price regulation has been extended until July 1, 1942, for sales or deliveries to and contracts with the War and Navy Departments, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 19.

★ ★ ★

## GMPR doesn't authorize sales below "fair trade" prices

Nothing in the general maximum price regulation authorizes sales below the minimum prices established under State Fair Trade laws if these minimums are equal to or less than the ceiling prices set by the Regulation Price, Administrator Leon Henderson stated May 22.

## OPA to tell thousands of small stores about price control

At least half the country's 1,900,000 retailers have been reached in the first phase of an intensive program to acquaint them with the purpose, meaning and mechanics of the general maximum price regulation, Price Administrator Henderson said May 22.

The regulation, setting maximum retail prices on nearly all goods sold at retail at the highest price charged by each storekeeper in March went into effect May 18.

To date, the educational campaign has included about 1,000 trade meetings, releases to newspapers and trade press, radio speeches, distribution of literature through the mail, the widespread campaign of OPA's Consumer Division, and educational programs arranged by trade organizations, chambers of commerce, and other business associations.

The campaign's second phase is now getting under way, and will concentrate on the "grass roots," hundreds of thousands of small owner-operated country and city stores, whom the OPA now seeks to inform more thoroughly on the how-to-do-it of price control.

★ ★ ★

## Special handling of some fats, oils sales to determine ceilings

Where sellers of fats and oils are unable to determine their maximum prices under any of the five methods indicated in Revised Price Schedule No. 53 (Fats and Oils), specific provision now is made by the OPA for handling such cases, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 21.

★ ★ ★

## Universal price ceilings effective June 18 in Hawaii

Because of delays in transportation and communications between continental United States and Hawaii, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 18 the postponement until June 18 of the date on which universal price ceilings, now in effect in the United States, would apply in Hawaii.

The provision that persons subject to the regulation must at once preserve all existing records showing their prices during the March base period remains unchanged.



## Pickled sheepskin prices "rolled back" to take squeeze off tanners

Tanners of sheepskin leather, squeezed between a ceiling on their own product and advancing prices for pickled sheepskins, were afforded relief May 19 by Price Administrator Henderson who "rolled back" the price for pickled sheepskins to the basis of levels prevailing last October in the first action of this character since the issuance of the general maximum price regulation.

The effect will be to remove any reason for price advances in consumer articles derived from this commodity such as shoes, clothing, gloves, belts and handbags, according to the Administrator. Pickled sheepskins rank next to cattle hides, kips and calfskins in the United States as a source of leather.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 145, issued May 19 and effective May 23, 1942, establishes ceilings at an average of about \$1 per dozen pickled sheepskins below levels that prevailed during the first three months of 1942. This, in effect, "rolls back" a price advance that had occurred between October 1941 and March 31, 1942, and adjusts the October prices for seasonal factors.

★ ★ ★

## Adjustment protest procedure modified for bituminous coal

A slight change in the procedure for filing protests, petitions for amendment, or petitions for adjustment or exception involving Maximum Price Regulation No. 120 (Bituminous Coal Delivered from Mine or Preparation Plant) was effected by Amendment No. 1 to Procedural Regulation No. 1, announced May 18 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Under the provisions of the amendment, one original and six copies of any protest, petition for amendment, or petition for exception or adjustment, and of all accompanying documents and briefs shall be filed. Formerly five copies were all that were required.

The amendment, effective May 18, further provided that the Administrator may appoint or designate an officer or employee of the Bituminous Coal Division of the United States Department of the Interior to conduct the oral hearing when held in connection with such a protest.

## OPA seeks to protect maximum price level from disturbance by imports, yet assure satisfactory volume of goods from abroad

Plans are being developed by the Federal Government to prevent prices paid abroad for imported merchandise from disturbing the level of domestic prices established by OPA's general maximum price regulation, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 21.

At the same time, the Administrator emphasized that the general maximum price regulation applies to imported as well as domestic commodities. This means that imported commodities cannot be sold in this country for more than the highest prices charged by the importer on resale last March, notwithstanding the fact that the selling price in the country of origin may have risen since, or may rise in the future.

### Will hold March figures

"The highest March price level is going to be held, whether the commodity is of domestic or foreign origin," Mr. Henderson stated. "We recognize, of course, that the importer cannot in every case dictate the price he will pay for goods bought in a foreign country for resale in the United States. Neither can the United States Government. It is equally true, however, that to allow prices abroad to disturb prices in this country, either for the actual commodity or for products made in whole or in part of foreign material, would make difficult, if not impossible, the success of the whole price-control program.

"The two objectives to be obtained are protection of the domestic price level and the assurance of a satisfactory volume of imports needed in this country. Solution of these problems is being worked out by the Office of Price Administration in collaboration with other Government agencies . . ."

### Issues clarifying rules

For purposes of clarification, Mr. Henderson issued the following rulings on the applicability of the general regulation to imports:

1. The price at which goods may be imported from a foreign country is not subject to the general maximum price regulation if the domestic importer or his agent deals directly with the seller in the foreign country. However, a domestic resale of the imported goods is subject to the regulation unless specifically exempted.
2. If the importer places his order with a representative in this country of the foreign seller, the sale is subject to the regulation.
3. Where the order is placed with the representative in this country, the representa-

tive is considered a different seller from his principal for the purpose of determining the maximum price.

4. Where the representative in this country acts for several foreign principals, he is considered a different seller with respect to the goods he sells for each different principal, for the purpose of determining the maximum price.

5. Where the fact that the representative in this country is acting as a representative, and not as a principal, is not disclosed to or otherwise known by the importer, the maximum price must be determined exactly as if the representative of the seller were himself a principal.

6. If the imported goods are already in this country at the time they are sold or contracted to be sold, the sale is subject to the regulation, whether or not the buyer deals directly with the foreign seller.

OPA has previously ruled that those of its regulations which fix maximum prices in dollars and cents apply to purchases abroad for import into this country, unless such purchases are expressly excepted by the regulation involved. These rulings, Mr. Henderson stated, stand unchanged. They are not, however, applicable to regulations which, like the general maximum price regulation, set maximum prices for each individual seller by reference to the prices he charged during a base period.

★ ★ ★

## Agents, subsidiaries of U. S. exporters bound by ceilings in foreign sales

Agents or subsidiaries of American exporters selling to foreign consumers in Latin America or other foreign countries must abide by the ceiling prices established by OPA's maximum export price regulation under an amendment issued May 22 by Price Administrator Henderson.

★ ★ ★

## Newsprint export prices adjusted to war costs

Exporters of standard newsprint paper may add certain actual freight charges incurred as the result of wartime conditions to maximum prices established by the Maximum Export Regulation on April 30, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 22.



## U. S. to absorb higher costs in moving bituminous coal to New York, New England

Arrangements whereby the Federal Government will absorb the increased transportation costs involved in keeping New York and New England industry supplied with bituminous coal in the face of dislocation of the normal tidewater by vessel from Hampton Roads, Va., were announced May 17 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The plan, worked out jointly by OPA, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the War Shipping Administration, is in line with wartime policy to use whatever means the Federal Government has available to hold the general level of prices and prevent an inflationary increase in the cost of living. Primary result of the program will be to enable the maintenance in New York and New England of OPA's maximum prices for bituminous coal and for coke, extremely important industrial commodities, without imposing unreasonable hardship on coal receivers who have been compelled by the war to obtain supplies from other-than-normal sources and to make use of higher cost transportation.

Ceiling prices at the highest levels prevailing in the period December 15-31, 1941, were announced for wholesale and retail sales of bituminous coal, coke, and other solid fuels in Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 issued April 30 and effective May 18.

### Four main features of program

Following are the four main features of the program:

1. War Shipping Administration will reduce rates for transporting bituminous coal by tidewater from Hampton Roads, Va., to New York and ports north in vessels of 1,000 gross tons or more. These rates will be brought back to approximately the levels that prevailed during the last 2 weeks in December 1941.
2. Reconstruction Finance Corporation will make funds available to compensate New York and New England receivers of southern bituminous coal for the increased transportation costs involved in moving coal by all-rail, instead of by tidewater.
3. Reconstruction Finance Corporation also will make funds available to compensate New York and New England receivers who formerly used coal from the southern fields, but are now dependent for supplies on northern fields.
4. Adjustments also will be made by Reconstruction Finance Corporation for New York and New England dealers who have stocked bituminous coal within recent months at higher transportation costs reflecting increases since December 15-31 and who are now being compelled by Maximum Price Regulation No. 122 to lower their prices.

"Receivers" who will be entitled to apply for adjustments under (2) and

(3) include industrial consumers, distributors and dealers.

In every case the amount of the compensatory adjustment will be certified by the OPA to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. Henderson called special attention to the fact that the new program will not conflict with the minimum prices administered by the Bituminous Coal Division of the Department of the Interior.

### Eligible for adjustment

Eligible to apply to OPA for compensatory adjustments, according to the new Compensatory Adjustment Regulation No. 1, issued May 19, are the following classes of New York and New England receivers of bituminous coal:

1. Those who prior to January 1, 1942, normally brought in southern bituminous coal from Hampton Roads via tidewater but who now have to resort to higher-cost transportation, such as all-rail or rail and barge or small vessel.
2. Dealers who normally handled southern bituminous coal shipped from Hampton Roads by tidewater prior to January 1, 1942, provided (a) that during the period January 1, 1942, to May 17, 1942, they have taken delivery of bituminous coal at a higher cost than southern bituminous coal was brought in prior to January 1, 1942; and (b) that prior to May 18, 1942, they have not disposed of the higher-cost coal or of an equivalent amount of inventory of prices adjusted upward over their selling prices during the period December 15-31, 1941.
3. Persons who since January 1, 1942, have converted over from burning oil to burning bituminous coal, providing that (a) they are not obtaining southern coal by collier from Hampton Roads, and (b) demonstrate, to OPA satisfaction, that their receiving point is such that a southern bituminous coal shipped from Hampton Roads to the nearest unloading port would have involved lower transportation costs, but was unavailable.

Applications by receivers described in paragraphs (1) and (2) above may be filed with OPA on or before June 20, 1942, and on or before the 20th day of each month thereafter these applications, which must contain all of the information required by the new regulation, may request compensation in connection with costs actually incurred during the preceding calendar month for the transportation of bituminous coal. Applications by those in the group described in paragraph (3) above may be filed on or before July 20, 1942.

Provision is made for the receipt of special application from those who for some reason or other are compelled to pay higher tidewater rates than those to which they were subject during the last 2 weeks of December 1941.

## Petroleum tanker charges over basic rate to be absorbed by Shipping Administration

War-inflated costs of shipping petroleum and petroleum products by tanker will be brought down sharply under a Government-aid plan announced jointly May 19 by the War Shipping Administration and OPA.

The plan, advanced by OPA as a means of preserving the existing price levels by relieving oil consumers of the heavy burden of increased marine transportation expenses, provides that the War Shipping Administration will assume all costs of the movement by vessel of crude petroleum and petroleum products into the United States and between coastal and tidewater points in the United States over and above the basic maximum charter rates established by the United States Maritime Commission on January 20, 1942, or in effect on that date. This underwriting will be retroactive to the effective date, April 20, or subsequent thereto, when the War Shipping Administration requisitioned or chartered the individual vessels.

It was emphasized that the program only applies to shipments in tankers in excess of 3,000 gross tons requisitioned by or under charter to the War Shipping Administration.

### Sub warfare boosted costs

Basic charter rates were set by the Maritime Commission on January 20, 1942, for petroleum transportation from the Gulf and Caribbean to the East Coast as follows: 40 cents per barrel for gasoline and kerosene; 42 cents per barrel for light fuel oil; 43 cents per barrel for 30° gravity crude or under; and 48 cents per barrel for heavy crude and residual fuel oils. Subsequently, because of submarine warfare, the commission established surcharges ranging from 100 to 200 percent of these basic rates. As a result, by April of this year, the costs of tanker movement from the Gulf to the East Coast north of Cape Hatteras had risen to about 85 cents a barrel more than the basic charter rates.

The new plan, as previously stated, provides that the charterers will only have to pay the January 20 basic charter rates and the War Shipping Administration will absorb anything in excess of those rates. It further provides that where no charter rates have been established, the War Shipping Administration will set charter rates predicated upon basic rates in effect on January 20, 1942.





## Waste paper response results in surplus for time being

According to reports received by the Bureau of Industrial Conservation, the response of the American people to the salvage for victory waste-paper program has been so whole-hearted that there is an unusual surplus of this important war material.

### Asked to check local markets

Commenting upon the success of the waste paper collection campaign, Lessing J. Rosenwald, chief of the Bureau said, "If similar intensive efforts in the collection of scrap rubber and scrap metals

*This cartoon was drawn especially for VICTORY by Dr. Seuss. This notice constitutes full permission to reprint the drawing. Engraving may be made direct from this reproduction, or three-column mats will be furnished on application to Production Section, Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, Washington, D. C. Refer to V-7.*

can now be carried out, the public can go a long way toward filling the Nation's need for these vital materials."

Meanwhile, the Bureau advised each community to check its local markets to learn how much waste paper local dealers can handle. In many instances, paper-

board mills have been offered more waste paper than their present inventory and production capacity can handle. The surplus backs up on the dealers whose storage facilities become overtaxed with the result that they either reject waste paper or accept it only on reduced terms. Then in turn junk dealers refuse to accept or purchase waste paper.

### May be shortage next winter

Mr. Rosenwald pointed out that there is the possibility of a new shortage developing next winter, in view of the fact that the potential supply of waste paper will tend to decrease as the war progresses, whereas the demand for paper-board containers will increase as the volume of war production develops.



## Wholesale pork under permanent ceiling; raw material cost rises added to base

Ham, bacon, and other pork products which are American dinner table favorites and constitute nearly half our national meat supply, representing about 10 percent of the consumer's total food dollar spent, were placed under permanent price ceilings at the wholesale level May 21 by Price Administrator Henderson.

The 250-pound "porker," mostly corn-fed and the farmer's most important animal for sale, is indirectly affected by the price order (Maximum Price Regulation No. 148, effective May 21). The order fixes prices of dressed hogs and wholesale pork cuts at levels no higher than those actually prevailing for each individual packer seller during the March 3-7, 1942, period. Individual ceilings for each seller's prices are established, based on his price lists and highest sales of the period February 16-20, 1942, plus certain stated additions representing the rise in raw material costs from February 16 to March 7.

### Retailers under GMPR

The new regulation at the wholesale level replaces a temporary 60-day order, which expired May 21. Neither hog producers nor retail outlets are covered directly by the new permanent order. However, retail prices are fixed by the general maximum price regulation, OPA pointed out.

Coincident with issuance of the new regulation, OPA announced a new joint meat study to be made in cooperation with the Agricultural Marketing Administration. This will include a further survey of costs involved in meeting Government specifications on meat products designed for use of the armed forces and for the Lend-Lease requirements of our allies.

Under the temporary regulation, sales to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and to the military forces of the United States were allowed at maximum prices 2 cents per pound higher than the top figures established for comparable sales in the domestic trade. This 2-cent differential was intended to compensate sellers for extraordinary costs incurred by them in complying with the stringent Government sales specifications. However, further OPA investigations revealed that this differential was too great and gave such sellers an inequitable advantage in bidding for

hogs—the raw material. Hence, the new regulation lowers the differential on such Government sales to 1½ cents per pound.

### Prices well above requirements

Another feature of the permanent regulation is the provision that all sales of dressed hogs may be made on the basis of a percentage figure over the live hog price, regardless of the seller's previous practice.

The OPA chief stated that the maximum prices established in the new regulation are well above those which reflect to hog raisers a price equal to the highest of the four alternatives provided for in farm product section 3 (a) of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942.

OPA quarters are confident that the new price ceilings will not hamper the Department of Agriculture's "all-out" production program of hogs.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 148 covers all wholesale pork cuts derived from the carcass of the hog, dressed with head off and kidney and leaf lard out, and all canned meats consisting entirely of pork. It also defines each different grade and brand, as well as each weight classification, as a separate wholesale pork cut. This coverage is somewhat broader than that of the temporary regulation.

## Over-all dollar limit may be set on stocks of goods for sale

As a result of recent surveys, which show that stocks of civilian goods in the hands of retailers and wholesalers have taken a sharp upward turn in the past few months, the WPB inventory and requisitioning branch is preparing to take immediate steps to limit all inventories to practicable working minimums.

Present proposal is to set an over-all dollar limitation on inventories of goods for sale. This will mean that the presence of excesses in one or more lines of merchandise will operate to prevent purchases in other lines which the retailer or wholesaler may wish to replenish.

Swollen inventories in the hands of some retailers are preventing others from obtaining merchandise in sufficient quantities to supply the needs of the communities they serve.

★ ★ ★

## Imports of all known commercial oils placed under control

Control of imports of all known commercial oils not previously under such restriction was taken May 22 by the Director of Industry Operations.

In addition to the oils, the action places fats, seeds and nuts, cinchona or other bark from which quinine is derived, and corundum under import control.

## ADDITIONS TO BASE TO DETERMINE PORK PRICES

[Cents per pound]

	Fresh or frozen	Cured	Smoked	Boiled	Baked or dried	Canned
1. Regular hams:						
Bone in.....	1½	1½	¾	1	1¼	1¼
Boneless.....	¾	¾	1	1	1¼	1¼
2. Skinned hams:						
Bone in.....	1	1	1¼	1¼	2	2
Boneless.....	1½	1½	1¼	1¼	2	2
3. Virginia style hams.....					2½	
4. Shoulders:						
Bone in.....	1	1	1¼			
Boneless.....	1½	1½	1¼	2	2	2
5. Picnics:						
Bone in.....	1	1	1¼			
Boneless.....	1½	1½	1¼	2	2	2
6. Butts:						
Bone in.....	1¼	1¼	1¼			
Boneless.....	2	2	2¼	2¼	3	3
7. Bellies:						
For bacon.....	¾	¾	1		1¼	1¼
For dry salt.....	1½	1½	1¼		2	2
8. Loins:						
Bone in.....	2	2	2¼			
Boneless.....	3	3	4		4	4
9. Spare ribs.....	¾	¾	¾			
10. Fat backs.....	¾	¾	¾			
11. Plates.....	1¼	1¼	1¼			
12. Jowl butts.....	1	1	1½			
13. Feet, tails, bones.....	1½					1
14. Pork trimmings.....	1½					1½
15. Canned meats made entirely from pork.....						½



## War chemical producers get more priority aid

The vital chemical war industries were granted further priority assistance in obtaining maintenance and repair materials by the terms of Amendment No. 1 to General Preference Order P-89 as Amended, issued May 22 by the Director of Industry Operations.\*

The amendment allows the chemical producer to use an A-1-c rating to obtain 30 percent of his regular supplies, and A-3 for the remaining 70 percent. The amendment also allows an A-1-c rating to be extended by suppliers to replenish their stocks.

★ ★ ★

## Army Engineer lumber auctions not included in ceiling delay

The postponement of the effective date of the general maximum price regulation in the case of contracts with the United States Government or its agencies does not apply to sales of lumber in bid-lettings conducted by the U. S. Army engineers, OPA announced May 21.

★ ★ ★

## Interior to handle complaints on bituminous coal prices

Investigation of complaints and checks of compliance with OPA's Maximum Price Regulation No. 120—Bituminous Coal Delivered From Mine or Preparation Plant—will be undertaken by the Bituminous Coal Division of the Department of the Interior, Price Administrator Henderson announced May 22.

★ ★ ★

## Second-hand bag prices

Several changes in the provisions of the maximum price regulation applying to second-hand bags were announced by Price Administrator Henderson May 22, chiefly for the purpose of making the regulation conform to other OPA orders or to general trade practice.

★ ★ ★

## Arsenic placed under allocation

Arsenic was put under allocation control May 22 by General Preference Order M-152, issued by Director of Industry Operations Knowlson.

## BEVERAGE PRICING

Prices of beverages sold by hotels, restaurants, soda fountains, bars, and cafes for consumption on the premises are controlled by the general maximum price regulation, provided such beverages are not mixed on the premises, under an interpretation issued May 19 by Price Administrator Henderson.

★ ★ ★

## Dollars-and-cents ceilings set for 8 leading groups of cotton fabrics

Dollars-and-cents ceiling prices, chiefly at the manufacturer's level, for eight leading cotton fabric groups falling under the provisions of Maximum Price Regulation No. 118 (Cotton Products) were announced May 21 by Price Administrator Henderson to replace individual ceilings which are determined from the weighted average price of each seller during a base period.

The plan of supplying definite average prices was announced last month when Regulation No. 118 was issued. The May 21 specific prices, supplied through Amendment No. 3, represent only a portion of those which the Office of Price Administration ultimately will incorporate in the cotton product schedule.

The eight groups for which prices are supplied consist of ducks, flannels, grey self-filled sheeting, warp sateens, woven table and laundry felts, grey carded gabardines, grey coutils (corset fabrics), and grey moleskins.

Prices for leading numbers are:

Numbered duck, 35 percent off list; Army duck, 33 percent off list; single-filling ounce duck, 19½ cents per pound; double-filling ounce duck, 20¼ cents per pound; 36-inch 4.75 bleached flannel, 12¼ cents per yard; 8-ounce glove-and-mitten flannel, 20¼ cents per yard; 2-yard interlining flannel (mottle), 22.25 cents per yard; 34-inch 118 by 64 2-yard warp sateen, 22½ cents per yard; 54-inch 19-20-ounce table and laundry felt, 54 cents per yard; 34½-inch 1.60-1.70 yard grey moleskin, 26 cents per yard.

The prices took effect May 25, 1942.

★ ★ ★

## TANTALUM TO BE ALLOCATED

Tantalum, the entire output of which is going into vital war uses, was placed May 22 under complete allocation control by the Director of Industry Operations (Order M-156) so flow of the metal may be channeled among the various users.

## Civilian needs for colorfast, preshrunk clothes can be met

Colorfast and preshrunk clothing for civilians can be manufactured without interfering with military production, the Consumer Division of the OPA reported May 20, in a statement designed to clear up misunderstandings regarding supplies of fast dyes and preshrinking machinery.

★ ★ ★

## Rayon and wool waste rules adapted to licensing

Amendments to the rayon waste price schedule and the raw and processed wool waste materials maximum price regulation have been issued by Price Administrator Henderson to bring the enforcement sections into conformity with the licensing provisions of Supplementary Order No. 5 (Licensing).

Amendment No. 1 to Revised Price Schedule No. 90 (Rayon Waste) and Amendment No. 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 123 (Raw and Processed Wool Waste Materials) are necessary to conform these two with Supplementary Order No. 5.

★ ★ ★

## Ceilings on 4 weights of canton flannels to be adjusted

Maximum prices for four weights of canton flannels (jobber type) will be revised downward by 1 cent per yard in a forthcoming amendment to Maximum Price Regulation No. 118 (Cotton Products) the OPA announced May 22.

This revision will be for the purpose of correcting an error in ceiling prices for these flannels issued May 21, 1942, as a part of Amendment No. 3 to Regulation 118.

★ ★ ★

## Ceilings imposed on milled rice

Rice—a \$64,000,000 farm crop constituting a major source of agricultural income in Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and California, and an essential item in the food diet of our territorial possessions—May 22 was put under specific price regulation, at the processed stage, by Price Administrator Henderson.

Ceilings were established on milled rice in Maximum Price Regulation No. 150 at prices approximating the peak levels of end-December 1941, or the first fortnight in March 1942.



## Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets under ceiling; sizes cut from 450,000 to 250,000

Maximum manufacturers' prices for bolts, nuts, screws, and rivets were announced May 20 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Prices of bolts, nuts, screws, and rivets, with the exception of cap and set screws, are stabilized at the levels prevailing October 1, 1941. Prices of cap and set screws are stabilized at the levels of June 1, 1941.

The maximum prices are set forth in Maximum Price Regulation No. 147, on ferrous and nonferrous bolts, nuts, screws, and rivets, and become effective May 28, 1942.

### Simplification to save steel

In conjunction with the regulation, OPA issued a simplified stock list of standard sizes of bolts, nuts, and other fastenings reducing the number of stock sizes from approximately 450,000 to 250,000.

"The exclusion of hundreds of odd diameters and lengths will conserve many

tons of steel and increase total production of standard stock sizes in line with the War Production Board's program of conservation and greater production," the Price Administrator said.

The simplified list was prepared by OPA with the assistance of the industry and with the approval of the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, WPB, Bureau of Standards, and the Panama Canal Commission.

Delivery charges and allowances provided for in the new price regulation are, with one exception, those historically developed and adopted by the industry in its basing point system which came into being about 1910.

The one exception is the provision allowing a manufacturer to make a charge for all-rail freight to the Pacific Coast insofar as the cost exceeds the amount of freight which, in general, would normally have been absorbed by the producer if the shipment had been made by rail and water.

## OPA gets temporary injunction on Jones & Laughlin, another steel firm, three scrap brokers

A temporary restraining order enjoining Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh, Pa., fourth largest independent producer, Allegheny-Ludlum Steel Co. of Brackenridge, Pa., and three iron and steel scrap brokers from buying and selling in excess of the legal ceilings was secured May 19 in Federal district court in Pittsburgh by OPA.

It was the second complaint to be lodged against Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation within a period of 4 weeks. The company has already been accused of violation of priority ratings in an action brought by the War Production Board on April 20.

Named with the two steel companies were Glosser & Sons, Johnstown, Pa., Staiman Brothers, Williamsport, Pa., and the Hodes Coal & Junk Co., Lock Haven, Pa.

In the OPA presentation, the defendants were charged with "upgrading" and "top dressing" scrap. Glosser & Sons were also accused of accepting commissions on "upgraded" and "top dressed"

materials, a practice expressly forbidden under Iron and Steel Scrap Schedule No. 4.

★ ★ ★

## Price relief taken from one steel firm, another cut

Two steel companies which some time ago were granted permission by the OPA to charge higher than maximum prices for certain products because of high-cost production were ordered by OPA May 21, in the light of a study of their earnings positions, to reduce prices on the products.

Central Iron & Steel Co. of Harrisburg, Pa., which on May 22, 1941, was granted permission to charge a maximum price for steel plates of \$2.35 per hundred pounds, base, at established basing points, was ordered to restore the \$2.10 per hundred pounds maximum base price provided in Revised Price Schedule No. 6 on such iron and steel products.

Eckels-Nye Steel Corporation, of Syracuse, N. Y., which since September 17, 1941, has been permitted to charge \$2.50 per hundred pounds at established basing points for rail merchant bars, base grade, was ordered to charge not over \$2.40 per hundred pounds for the bars. While a reduction from the previous allowable price, the new price the company may charge is still higher than the \$2.15 per hundred pounds maximum provided in Revised Price Schedule No. 6.

## 36 steel men asked to serve on advisory liaison groups between OPA and industry

Price Administrator Henderson May 18 invited 36 steel men to become members of four advisory committees to serve as liaison groups between the OPA and the industry on any problems which may arise with respect to prices.

The four advisory units, created under the terms of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942, are to be known as: General steel products advisory committee, armament steels and alloys advisory committee, wire products advisory committee, and cold finished bars advisory committee.

### GENERAL STEEL PRODUCTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Avery C. Adams, United States Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. W. Anderson, Sheffield Steel Corporation, Kansas City, Mo.; Homer Butts, Niles Rolling Mill Co., Niles, Ohio; Norris J. Clarke, Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio; J. A. Henry, Weirton Steel Co., Weirton, W. Va.; Paul Mackall, Bethlehem Steel Co., Bethlehem, Pa.; J. L. Neudoerfer, Wheeling Steel Corporation, Wheeling, W. Va.; N. H. Orr, Colorado Fuel & Iron Corporation, Denver, Colo.; L. M. Parsons, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; A. C. Roeth, Inland Steel Co., Chicago, Ill.; and W. E. Watson, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., Youngstown, Ohio.

### ARMAMENT STEELS AND ALLOYS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

R. M. Allen, Allegheny Ludlum Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. H. Colvin, Jr., Rotary Electric Steel Co., Detroit, Mich.; Norman L. Deuble, Copperweld Steel Corporation, Warren, Ohio; Horace D. Disston, Henry Disston & Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; A. T. Galbraith, Crucible Steel Co., of America, New York, N. Y.; F. L. Gibbons, Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Parker, Carpenter Steel Co., Reading, Pa.; Martin H. Schmid, Republic Steel Corporation, Massillon, Ohio; Rufus Tucker, Bethlehem Steel Corporation, Bethlehem, Pa.; and H. H. Ziesing, Midvale Co., Nicetown, Pa.

### WIRE PRODUCTS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

H. J. Blaser, Seneca Wire & Manufacturing Co., Fostoria, Ohio; John Graham, American Steel & Wire Co., Cleveland, Ohio; N. L. Hite, Continental Steel Corporation, Kokomo, Ind.; Ernest C. Low, John A. Roebling's Sons Co., Trenton, N. J.; Henry Roemer, Jr., Pittsburgh Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Ford Schusler, Keystone Steel & Wire Co., Peoria, Ill.; C. F. Stone, Atlantic Steel Co., Atlanta, Ga.; E. C. Stout, Wickwire Spencer Steel Co., New York, N. Y.; and G. F. Wright, G. F. Wright Steel & Wire Co., Worcester, Mass.

### COLD FINISHED BARS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

W. R. Howell, Bliss & Laughlin, Inc., Harvey, Ill.; V. A. Jevon, Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. N. Lynch, Keystone Drawn Steel Co., Spring City, Pa.; E. L. Parker, Columbia Steel & Shifting Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. T. Somers, Wyckoff Drawn Steel Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.; F. C. Young, Union Drawn Steel Division of Republic Steel Corporation, Massillon, Ohio.



## Agricultural insecticides, fungicides placed under seasonal regulation

The OPA, May 18 declared retail sales of agricultural insecticides and fungicides to be seasonal and issued Maximum Price Regulation No. 144 to determine the manner in which maximum retail prices are to be established.

The regulation became effective May 18, 1942.

Under its terms, any seller at retail is to determine his selling price of each brand and package size during the calendar month between April 1, 1941, and March 31, 1942, in which he made the largest deliveries of the item to users. He is to determine the cost to him of the goods he delivered to users in that month, then compute the dollar and cents margin between the ceiling price and the cost price.

The margin is to be added to the maximum price that can be charged to the retailer by his supplier under the terms of the general maximum price regulation. The resulting figure is the maximum retail price for the item, and is to remain the maximum price unless changed by special order.

★ ★ ★

## Household insecticides added to summer seasonal regulation

Household insecticides May 18 were added by the OPA to the restricted list of summer seasonal goods on which retailers may establish their ceiling prices through methods provided by Maximum Price Regulation No. 142 (Retail Prices for Summer Seasonal Commodities).

These insecticides were inadvertently omitted from the specified list which includes summer apparel, furniture and certain other warm-weather merchandise.

A retailer of these summer seasonal commodities, in order to arrive at his ceiling prices is required to apply last season's percentage mark-up to a cost figure that cannot be more than the highest manufacturer's price in March and may be less.

★ ★ ★

## Sliding scale revoked for ethyl alcohol from molasses

Price Administrator Henderson has revoked the sliding-scale method of pricing ethyl alcohol produced from the fermentation of molasses because, through United States Government purchases of the Cuban crop and resale of such purchases, molasses market price fluctuations have been eliminated.

## RAG, WASTE PAPER DEALERS MADE SUBJECT TO LICENSING

Provisions of Supplementary Order No. 5 to the general maximum price regulation, which licenses dealers to sell scrap, waste, and salvage materials to consumers are specifically made applicable to dealers in old rags and waste paper in actions announced May 20 by Price Administrator Henderson.

Amendment No. 4 to Revised Price Schedule No. 30 (Wastepaper) and Amendment No. 2 to Revised Price Schedule No. 47 (Old Rags) were issued to make these schedules conform with the provisions of the general licensing order. All dealers who sell, deliver, or transfer to consumers the commodities covered by these schedules are now automatically licensed.

★ ★ ★

## Forms ready for registry by scrap dealers

Forms for registration of all dealers selling waste, scrap, and salvage material to consumers (and in the case of iron and steel scrap, to consumers or their brokers) were to be mailed to dealers by the end of last week. They also were to be available at all OPA offices by the middle of this week.

The licensing regulation (Supplementary Order No. 5), which automatically licenses such dealers and requires them to register with OPA on or before June 20, 1942, became effective May 20.

All registration statements are to be mailed by dealers to the Bureau of Census, which is acting as collecting and compiling agent for OPA.

★ ★ ★

## PRICING OF SAMPLES, MEMORANDUM GOODS

Emphasis was placed May 18 by Price Administrator Henderson on the recent ruling by OPA that wholesalers and manufacturers who delivered articles as samples, or on memorandum, during March 1942, may not use the prices at which these articles were offered, to price them under the general maximum price regulation.

The samples or memorandum goods, Mr. Henderson pointed out, probably would have been priced higher than goods actually delivered in March.

## Cut-rate gas stations given 3-cent margin in curtailed area, but must file prices

Operators of cut-rate filling stations in the gasoline curtailment area who have increased their maximum prices so as to provide a gross selling margin of 3 cents a gallon must file a new statement of their ceiling prices with OPA, Administrator Henderson announced May 19.

Maximum Price Regulation No. 137—Motor Fuel Sold at Service Stations—on May 18 replaced Temporary Price Regulation 11, and holds maximum prices at each service station to the highest prices charged at the station during March. This permanent regulation, as announced April 28 also allowed service stations in 17 East Coast States and the District of Columbia, beginning May 18, to add 0.4 cents per gallon for gasoline and 0.2 cents per gallon for Diesel fuel to the highest March price to offset higher transportation costs.

Amendment 1 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 137, effective May 19, continues a provision in the temporary regulation which permitted stations in the gasoline curtailment area, as defined by the War Production Board, to raise maximum prices to the extent necessary to obtain a gross selling margin of three cents a gallon above the price the retailer pays to his supplier for gasoline.

### Each station must set prices

The amendment, however, requires a filling station operator taking advantage of this provision to file with OPA within five days a new certified statement of the price he charges for each grade of motor fuel and the maximum price otherwise applicable.

The amendment also defines a term "seller" to make clear that each service station, regardless of ownership, is a unit for pricing purposes and must set its own maximum prices on the basis of its highest March prices.

★ ★ ★

## Top prices approved for two new stove models

Prices proposed by the Samuel Stamping and Enameling Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn., for two new gas heating stoves have been approved by Price Administrator Henderson in Order No. 2 under Revised Price Schedule No. 64 (Domestic Cooking and Heating Stoves).



# INDUSTRIAL OPERATIONS . . .

## Industrial machine production permitted for stock; three new classes regulated

WPB, in a general revision of Limitation Order L-83 regulating distribution of many types of industrial machinery, May 18 added three groups of machinery—dairy, coffee grinding, and food slicing and grinding—to the 14 classes in the original order.

### Rigid control of orders, deliveries

While retaining rigid control over acceptance of orders and deliveries by manufacturers, distributors, and all other persons of new, used, and reconditioned machinery, the amended order permits production of new machinery for stock without authorization.

Manufacturers, however, were cautioned by L. S. Greenleaf, Jr., chief of the special industrial machinery branch, that if they produced machinery in anticipation of receiving an approved order, they would run the risk of having the machinery tied up for considerable periods of time.

### 11 exempted transactions

The amended order lists 11 specific types of exempted transactions, most of them dealing with transfers of used or reconditioned machinery, where inequity or hardship would otherwise result. They deal principally with seizures upon default under conditional sales, transfers in bankruptcy, mergers, leases of plant, shipments for repair, trade-ins, etc. Sales at auction, sheriff's sales and tax sales in liquidation proceedings are restricted unless they are made to a dealer, who is covered by the order.

### Only on approved orders

In general, no person may accept an order for machinery covered by the limitation or deliver any machinery except upon an approved order. Approved orders include those for the Army and Navy, certain Government agencies, the governments of the United Nations, Lend-Lease requirements, and any orders bearing an A-9 or higher preference rating issued at any time on an original PD-1, PD-1A, or P-19h certificate or on a PD-3, PD-3A or any rating in the P-19 series issued prior to the effective date of the order.

Manufacturers or distributors who, on the date at which the order affects any

specific kind of machinery, had orders on their books which are not in the approved category may apply to WPE for permission to fill them. The Director of Industry Operations will authorize fulfillment of such orders if he deems them necessary to promote the war program. The effective date of the order for the first 14 classes of machinery was April 9 and for the rest, May 18.

Machinery affected by the order follows:

Leather working; tanning; textile machinery and equipment; packaging and labeling; pulp and paper making; paper converting; printing and publishing; bakery; confectionery; beverage bottling; industrial sewing; cotton ginning and delinting; shoe manufacturing; shoe repairing; coffee grinding; food slicing and grinding, and dairy machinery and equipment.

Certain of these classes of machinery are exempted where the value of the individual machine is below a specified minimum.

★ ★ ★

## WPB PROVIDES RENEGOTIATION OF "OPEN-END" CONTRACTS

To promote spread of orders, speed in delivery, and wider use of existing facilities, the War Production Board has issued Directive No. 3, providing for the renegotiation of Government contracts of the "open-end" type used in peacetime.

These contracts require a Government agency to purchase all of its requirements of a specified article from one company over a definite period of time.

In some cases, wartime needs for articles which the Government has agreed to purchase from one company under an "open-end" contract far exceed the amounts contemplated when the contracts were originally signed, and participation of other companies is desirable both to obtain faster delivery and to use facilities of smaller companies which might otherwise go unused.

Most of these contracts have been entered into by Treasury Procurement. Contracts of the War Department, Navy Department, Maritime Commission, or any Government corporation are excluded from the terms of the directive.

## Heavy power, steam equipment limited to war, other vital use

The WPB May 18 restricted the manufacture, delivery, and sale of heavy power and steam equipment to orders for defense agencies, United Nations, Lend-Lease, and orders, other than repair and maintenance, rated A-9 or higher.

### Only on approved orders

The purpose of the order is to make certain that no power equipment is put into production for any but highly essential purposes. It prevents consumers from using their repair and maintenance ratings to obtain new equipment.

Under the May 18 order (L-117) new heavy power and steam equipment may be manufactured, sold, and delivered only on an approved order.

An approved order is limited to the following:

1. An order accompanied by PD-3A certificate for delivery to the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, or certain other Government agencies.
2. An order accompanied by a PD-3A certificate from the Government of any of the United Nations.
3. An order placed by any agent of the United States for any of the Lend-Lease countries.
4. Any order bearing a preference rating of A-9 or higher assigned by a PD-3 or PD-3A certificate countersigned prior to May 18, or by a PD-1 or PD-1A certificate or a P-19h order issued at any time.

### Other provisions

The restrictions do not apply to the sale or shipment of equipment to regular distributors or dealers to fill approved orders previously received. Nor does the order prohibit the delivery of equipment which was actually in transit at the time of issuance of the order.

Manufacturers of the equipment may extend any preference rating certificate to obtain materials to be incorporated in equipment to be used to fill an approved order.

The order requires equipment manufacturers to file with the WPB on or before June 1, 1942, their production schedules for heavy power and steam equipment and a list of all unfilled orders received before the issuance of the order, whether or not such orders are approved orders.

A list of all equipment regarded as heavy power and steam equipment is set out in schedule A attached to the order.



## Production of structural steel shapes to be pushed by curtailing other items

Plans to increase materially the output of structural steel shapes used in shipbuilding were announced May 19 by C. E. Adams, chief, iron and steel branch.

Curtailment of other items made on the same mill equipment will make the increase possible.

Production of structural shapes has not kept pace in recent months with the expanded output of steel plates made possible by the conversion of strip mills to plate production. Therefore, it is necessary to expand shape production in June.

A directive to steel companies to carry out the program has been issued by Director of Industry Operations Knowlson.

★ ★ ★

## All construction started since April 9 being surveyed

A Nation-wide survey of all construction started since April 9, effective date of Conservation Order L-41, has been inaugurated by the compliance branch, WPB announced May 20.

Home Owners' Loan Corporation is lending the services of approximately 3,000 of its examiners for a detailed check on the degree of observance of the terms of the conservation order, issued last month to assure use of scarce materials only in essential building operations.

Reports of the HOLC examiners will be reviewed by the compliance branch, and appropriate action will be taken in cases of violation of priorities procedures or the provisions of L-41.

This operation is in addition to the compliance survey of the transactions of builders engaged in construction of privately financed war housing projects, currently being made for WPB by some 200 inspectors loaned by the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor.

### Two other surveys

Other compliance surveys announced May 20 by WPB include operations of silverware manufacturers, who normally use considerable quantities of copper, and inventories and uses of jewel bearings. The field investigations for both will be carried out by attorney-examiners of the Federal Trade Commission, on behalf of WPB.

## WPB HALTS ALL BUILDING FOR PUBLIC'S AMUSEMENT

In a move to free more material and equipment for the war program, WPB on May 23 ordered all construction costing \$5,000 or more which is primarily for the amusement of the public to be stopped before June 6. Construction already underway is included.

The May 23 order (L-41-a) exempts only playgrounds for children, strictly temporary construction, and construction costing less than \$5,000. To continue construction of any other projects of this type, specific authorization must be obtained from the War Production Board.

Included in the stop order are amusement parks, stadia, race tracks, movie theaters, arenas, baseball parks, and the like.

Other kinds of nonessential construction may be halted by subsequent orders, the WPB warned.

In many instances where construction is stopped, immediate steps will be taken by the WPB to requisition the materials and equipment.

★ ★ ★

## Two firms make restitution, are returned to good standing

Restitutions by two violators of priority regulations have brought about termination of suspension orders issued against them, it was announced May 19 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The companies are Stearns-Mishkin Construction Co., of Washington, D. C., and Enterprise Oil Co., Enterprise, Ala.

★ ★ ★

## Penn named head of used construction machinery section

Establishment of a used construction machinery section in the construction machinery branch of the Division of Industry Operations was announced May 18 by Joseph F. Ryan, branch chief.

Hamilton O. Penn, former president of the H. O. Penn Machine Co., New York City, has been named head of the new section, which will survey the used construction equipment situation throughout the country and work out plans under which all available machinery can be put to use.

## Utilities' excess stocks to be used for electric extensions to housing projects

The WPB has notified electric utilities that it has worked out plans for using materials in excess stocks of utilities in making electric extensions to housing projects.

### To conserve critical materials

Henceforth the WPB will not grant authority for the purchase of such material in the open market for use in extensions to housing projects. All such material must come from excess stocks now on hand. These measures were taken because of the shortage of critical materials, especially copper.

As a part of this plan, the WPB power branch has received from electric utilities reports on their excess stocks of wire and other materials. It is preparing a catalogue of such stocks—copper wire, distribution transformers, and meters—which will be furnished to all electric utilities.

When a utility wishes to make an extension of more than 250 feet it must make application to the WPB, as Order P-46 requires WPB approval for extensions in excess of 250 feet. If the WPB approves the application, the utility will be authorized to use materials from its own stock or to acquire them from another utility company.

The Administrative Letter also notified utilities of a new WPB requirement that no new housing project be started prior to obtaining approval for extensions of utility services. These services include not only electric service but also other utilities, including gas and water.

In order to reduce the quantity of critical materials used in making electric, gas, and water extensions to housing projects, the WPB power branch has reduced the allowable weights of materials and distances for such extensions.

The new standards apply to houses on which construction began after April 22, 1942.

★ ★ ★

## Brass screws illegal for saw handles

Use of brass screws or other copper products to attach handles to blades of saws was declared illegal May 19 in an interpretation of Order M-9-c issued by the Director of Industry Operations. Steel screws are a satisfactory substitute.



## Questions and Answers on Priorities

1. Q. Is the Production Requirements Plan something new?

A. The PRP grew out of the old Defense Supplies Rating Plan of more than a year ago. Many companies have been operating under the present plan since its announcement in January, and the number is increasing steadily.

2. Q. How will producers know when they are expected to switch over to the PRP?

A. They are notified, industry by industry, when to make this change. In the meantime, the present tools of the priority system will remain in full use.

3. Q. Will "l" and "m" orders still be issued to companies under the PRP?

A. All ratings assigned under the Production Requirements Plan will be subject to the same controls.

4. Q. Are priority ratings used under the Production Requirements Plan?

A. Under the plan, priority ratings are assigned only to specified materials for specified purposes.

5. Q. What is the steel warehouse plan?

A. The steel warehouse plan is a plan based on a percentage of previous consumption, whereby a quota of steel is allocated to steel warehouses who supply small civilian users.

6. Q. Does the industrial machinery order L-83 affect every kind of industrial machinery?

A. Limitation Order L-83 applies only to industrial machinery included in List A of the order. Machinery affected includes the following: leather working, tanning, textile machinery and equipment; packaging and labeling, pulp and paper making, paper converting, printing and publishing, bakery, confectionery, beverage bottling, industrial sewing, cotton ginning and delinting, shoe manufacturing, shoe repairing, and in the revision of May 18th (L-83 as amended) 3 new groups of machinery: dairy, coffee grinding, and food slicing and grinding were added to the list. Certain of these classes of machinery are exempted from the restrictions where the value of the individual machine is below a specified minimum, such as industrial sewing machinery, for example, on orders for a single machine of a value below \$200.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From May 7  
\*Through May 20

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Air conditioning machinery and equipment:					
a. Industrial and commercial:					
1. Forbids new installations except for war and essential civilian needs, and restricts production and sale.	L-38.....		5-15-42		A-9 or higher.
Aircraft:					
a. Material for production:					
1. Allows A-1-a rating to be extended for necessary operating supplies.	Amend. No. 1 to P-109 as amended.		5-8-42		A-1-a.
Antifreeze:					
a. To restrict production:					
Automobiles—Passenger and light trucks:	L-51.....		5-14-42		
a. Material for production of replacement parts:					
1. Further production restrictions.	Supplementary order L-4-c.		5-5-42		
2. Change of expiration date of production.	L-4-c, Amend. No. 1.		5-8-42		
Bicycles:					
a. To permit the sale of new adult bicycles to specified Government agencies or authorized persons acquiring them for export or use in a foreign country.	Suppl. order L-52-a, Amend. No. 2.		5-13-42		
Cashew nuts:					
a. Restriction on importation to insure maximum extraction of oil from cashew nut shells.	M-147.....		5-9-42		
b. Prohibits the use of cashew nut shell oil in the manufacture of brake linings except for Army and Navy.	M-66 Amend. No. 1.		5-14-42		
Chemicals—To conserve supply and direct distribution:					
a. Acrylonitrile:					
1. Complete allocation prohibits delivery or use except with specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations.	M-153 Amend. No. 2.		5-14-42		
b. Chlorine:					
1. Removes the reports requirement.	M-19 as amend.	PD-190.....	5-1-42		
Cocoa:					
a. To restrict amount of cocoa beans that may be ground, processed, or sold.	M-145.....	PD-473.....	5-11-42		
b. Restricts amount that may be ground or processed in May and June.	Suppl. Order M-145-a.	PD-473.....	5-11-42		
Coffee:					
a. Restrictions on roasters inventory to a 2 months' supply.	M-135 Amend. 1.		5-8-42		
Construction:					
a. Permits building by Government roads departments of essential public roads by monthly reports of material requirements under L-41, without individual authorization of each project.	Authority No. L-41-600.	Pr-46 (Public Road).	5-8-42		
b. Makes 3 minor changes in text of L-41; "defense housing" changed in 2 instances to "war housing," designation place where PD-200 & PD-200A forms may be filed including phrases as may be prescribed, omission of preference to P-115.	L-41, Amend. to Schedule A.		5-16-42		
Construction equipment:					
a. Restrictions on the sale and production of power cranes and shovels.	L-82.....	PD-445, 446.....	5-2-42		
b. Restrictions on sale and production of rubber-tired construction equipment.	L-82-a.....	PD-445, 446.....	5-2-42		
Cooking appliances—domestic:					
a. Domestic electric ranges, forbids the sale or distribution except on a preference rating of A-9 or higher or by specific authorization.	Suppl. order L-23-b...	PD-192.....	5-2-42		
b. To "concentrate" production for war, orders all end to manufacture of domestic cooking appliances by larger firms after July 31, and permits limited number of light weight models to be produced by smaller firms, also designated 39 "labor shortage areas" in 6 States.	Suppl. order L-23-c...		5-14-42		
Copper:					
a. Copper and copper base alloys:					
1. Limits shipments to ratings of A-1-c or higher unless specific authorization is given for a lower rated shipment.	Amend. to M-9-a as amend. 1-7-42 and 2-6-42.		5-7-42		A-1-k or higher.



Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expira- tion date	Rating
Copper—Continued.					
a. Copper and copper base alloys—Con.					
2. Prohibits use in all but essential operating parts of motor vehicles.	L-108.....		5-6-42		
b. Copper scrap, copper base alloy scrap:					
1. Amended to include "ingots" and provide for monthly reports from foundries on PD-450.	Suppl. order M-9-b as amend. 5-9-42.	PD-121, 130, 226, 439.	5-9-42		
c. To facilitate sales of frozen brass mill or wire mill products to brass or wire mills without WPB approval.	Amend. to M-9-c as amend.		5-15-42		
d. Forbids use of brass screws or other copper products to attach handles to blades of saws.	M-9-c as amend. Int. No. 1.		5-19-42		
e. Forbids manufacture of any article omitted from List A and A-1 if it contains copper or copper products where substitution is practicable.	M-9-c, Int. No. 3.		5-19-42		
f. Material for repair, maintenance, or operating of mills which roll, draw or extrude copper or copper base alloys:					
1. A-1-c rating to suppliers to replenish inventories when they have filled orders bearing an A-1-c or higher rating.	Amend. to P-106.....		5-14-42	6-30-42.	A-1-c.
Electric lamps and shades (portable):					
a. Holds that restrictions of L-33 do not apply to repairing, recovering, retrimming or relining of lamp shades in which no new metal frame is used.	L-33, Int. No. 1.		5-15-42		
Electroplating and anodizing equipment:					
a. To control production, sale, and delivery to orders rated A-1-j or higher.	L-110.....	PD-1A.....	5-11-42	Until re- voked.	
Exports of critical materials:					
a. Giving preference in exports for Latin America and assuring delivery of listed export materials in required delivery dates.	M-148.....		5-12-42		
b. Removes farm equipment from materials listed in Schedule A of the order.	M-148, Amend. 1.		5-15-42		
Farm machinery:					
a. Provides shipments to specified countries up to 112 percent of net shipping weight of total quantity of those countries in 1940, listing countries used in determining the percentage quota.	L-26, Amend. 3.	PD-388, 387.	5-18-42		
b. Controls disposition of surplus inventories of iron and steel held by manufacturers in excess of production quotas.	Suppl. order L-26-b....	PD-478, 479.	5-15-42		A-1-k or higher.
Feminine apparel order:					
a. Includes fur coats in restrictions of original order with other minor changes.	L-85, Amend. 2.		5-20-42		
Feminine lingerie and certain other garments:					
a. To prohibit the use of unnecessary yardage in women's and children's lingerie.	L-116.....		5-9-42		
Ferrous material:					
a. Assigns A-1-c rating for deliveries for ferrous material to be used in manufacture of nonmetal containers for food products.	P-79, Amend. 1.		5-18-42		
Fire protective equipment:					
a. Permits the manufacture of carbon dioxide extinguishers according to specifications of the Armed Services and Maritime Commission, restricting delivery to orders rated A-1-j or higher, also permits manufacturing of brass fire hose couplings for Maritime Commission.	L-39, Amend. 3.		5-21-42		
Fuel—motor:					
a. Reduction in deliveries of gasoline in 17 Eastern States and the District of Columbia, similar 50 percent cut in deliveries effective June 1 in Washington and Oregon States, and complete cut in deliveries for race cars and racing motorboats in restricted areas.	L-70, Amend. 2.	PD-367.	5-18-42		
b. Restrictions on deliveries for use in space and central heating, coal spraying, and the operation of domestic and commercial water heating equipment.	L-56, as amended.		5-13-42	Until re- voked.	
Freight cars:					
a. Provides that producers may accept deliveries of parts and materials from suppliers if they are not subject to other rated orders.	Suppl. order L-97-a-1, Amend. 1.		5-14-42		

(Continued on page 26)

## WPB formalizes procedure for ordering machine tools allocated to foreign countries

A directive formalizing the procedure to be followed in the placing of orders for machine tools allocated to foreign countries was issued May 20 by Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman.

### Monthly deliveries apportioned

Under the provisions of General Preference Order E-1-b, previously announced, each producer's monthly deliveries of each size of each type of machine tool is apportioned, 75 percent to Service purchasers (Army, Navy, Maritime Commission) and 25 percent to other purchasers.

The latter 25 percent is divided among foreign purchasers and essential industries in this country and Canada, and scheduled for delivery in accordance with preference ratings. Tool orders for foreign purchasers are given a blanket A-1—a preference rating and no preference rating certificates are required. The percentage allocated to foreign purchasers as a group is determined by the machine tools subcommittee of the requirements committee of WPB. Within these allocated quantities the Office of Lend-Lease Administration will make recommendations to the machine tools subcommittee with respect to the apportionment of machine tools among various foreign countries.

★ ★ ★

## Use of tin, terne plate limited to few specific items

Use of tin and terne plate, except by special authorization, was limited to a few specific items by the Director of Industry Operations May 18 in a revision of Supplementary Order M-21-e.

### Permitted uses

The permitted uses are:

For cans, as authorized by Conservation Order M-81; for closures, as authorized by Conservation Order M-104; for baking pans for institutions and commercial bakers, hot-dipped tin plate up to 1.25 pounds per base box and electrolytic plate up to 0.50 pound; for dairy equipment, hot-dipped tin plate up to 3.30 pounds per base box; for cheese vats, dipped plate up to 11 pounds per base box; for gas meters, dipped plate up to 3.30 pounds, electrolytic up to 0.50, short ternes up to 1.30 and long ternes to 4 pounds; for oil lanterns, short ternes and long ternes with the same coating limits, and for textile spinning cylinders and card screens, dipped plate of the basic 1.25 limitation.



## Farm equipment makers given greater leeway in determining types for export

The WPB May 18 modified its restrictions on exports of farm machinery and equipment to allow manufacturers greater discretion in determining the types of equipment to be exported.

Under Limitation Order L-26, manufacturers were permitted to export up to 80 percent of each class or type of equipment exported by them in 1940 and use in the production of attachments and repair parts for export up to 150 percent of the amount of materials used to produce these items for export in 1940.

These provisions are replaced by amendment No. 3 to this order, issued May 18, which authorizes manufacturers to ship to foreign countries, except Canada, and to United States territories and possessions up to 112 percent of the net shipping weight of the total quantity of those countries in 1940. The amendment lists the countries used in determining this percentage quota. Shipments to these and other countries will be regulated through the operations of the Board of Economic Warfare and the Office of Lend-Lease Administration.

The amendment sets up quotas on various types of equipment for shipment to Canada.

★ ★ ★

## Construction lumber for completion of vital war housing

Director of Industry Operations Knowlson announced May 22 that clause (b) (1) (iv) of the Construction Lumber Freeze Order (L-121) would be invoked to take care of the needs of war housing projects, where vital need for completion of such projects is determined by the WPB and the various housing agencies concerned.

The clause permits any producer to sell, ship, or deliver construction lumber upon the specific authorization of the Director of Industry Operations on Form PD-423.

★ ★ ★

## Four new housing critical areas

Four new areas were added May 20 to the Defense Housing Critical Area list. They are: Camp Atterbury, Ind., and Marion, Ohio; Illiopolis, Ill.; and Hondo, Tex.

# PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From May 7  
\*Through May 20

(Continued from page 25)

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Glass:					
a. Container and closure simplification order:					
1. Standardizing certain glass container sizes and weights specified in accompanying schedules A and B for liquor and malt beverage bottles.	L-103.....		5-11-42		
Golf clubs:					
a. Permits use of completely fabricated plastic ferrules and caps on hand.	L-93, Amend. No. 2.....		5-12-42	5-31-42	
Heat-treating furnaces:					
a. Extension until June 30 of P-74...	P-74, Ext. No. 1.....		5-11-42	6-30-42	A-1-c.
Incendiary units:					
a. Prohibits production and distribution of incendiary bombs for use as "demonstrators," by civilian group.	L-115.....	PD-449.....	5-7-42		
Industrial machinery:					
a. Addition of 3 groups of machinery—dairy, coffee grinding and food slicing and grinding to 14 classes of original order.	L-83 as amend.....		5-18-42	Until revo-	
Isle:					
a. Restricts the use of raw isle to brushes, twine, and cordage, permits use for padding on orders rated higher than A-2.	M-138.....		5-9-42		
Jute and jute products:					
a. Formalizing telegraphic restrictions on processing of jute for manufacture of carpet yarns in April.	M-70, Amend. No. 2.....		5-1-42		
b. Restrictions on use of jute in manufacture of rugs, carpets, and linoleum for civilian use.	M-70, Amend. No. 3.....	PD-222-B.....	4-30-42		A-2; A-3.
c. Restrictions imposed by amend. 3 to M-70 relaxed by telegram, permit wool carpet and rug manufacturers to use jute and jute carpet yarns in process in their mills.	M-70, amend. No. 3, relaxed by telegram.....		5-8-42		
Kitchen and household articles:					
a. Removes restrictions on coat hangers made of wood or paper-board if sole scarce material content is a steel wire hook, further restrictions on use of joining hardware.	L-30, Amend. No. 2.....		5-9-42		
Lauric acid oils:					
a. Coconut oil, babassu oil, palm kernel oil and other high lauric acid oils:					
1. Permits food manufacturer to use in June and July, 50 percent of amount he used in corresponding month of 1941, and in August and September 25 percent.	M-60, Amend. No. 1.....		5-11-42		
Lumber—construction, softwood:					
a. 60-day freeze on sales and deliveries by large producers, except to meet the needs of the Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission.	L-121.....	PD-3, 3A, or 4, 423.....	5-13-42		
Machine tools:					
a. Provides that purchase orders should include all information needed by the producer to enable him to schedule the tools for production.	E-1-b, Int. No. 1.....		5-15-42		
Metal household furniture:					
a. Permits use of iron and steel in manfgr. inventories which consist of parts so processed as to be worthless for any purpose other than metal household furniture.	L-62, Amend. 2.....		5-14-42		
Metal plastering bases and accessories:					
a. Removes permission to produce items for war contracts in addition to established quotas.	L-59, Amend. 1.....		5-16-42		
Mines:					
a. Eliminates special reference to gold and silver mines from original order.	Amend. 2 to P-56 as amend. 3-2-42.....		5-15-42		
Mining machinery and equipment:					
a. Addition explosives and explosive equipment to list of mining machinery and equipment in Schedule A of the order.	P-56, Amend. No. 1.....		4-28-42	Varies...	
Molasses:					
a. Removes restrictions on deliveries from producers and importers to primary distributors (bulk wholesalers).	Amend. No. 1 to M-54 as amend. 3-27-42.....	PD-456, 457, 458.....	5-11-42		
Naphthalenes and naphthalenic acid:					
a. Placed under strict use and allocation control.	M-142.....	PD-438, 439.....	5-5-42		A-18 or higher.



Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Office machinery: a. Modifies restrictions on distribution of various types of new office machinery to enable dealers to return new equipment to manufacturers willing to accept it.	L-54-b, Amend. 2		5-8-42		
Pencils: a. Prohibits use of finishing materials containing any pigments other than carbon black, lamp black, bone black, white, domestic earth colors and ultramarine blue.	L-113, Amend. 1		5-15-42		
Petroleum: a. Extension of preference rating P-98: 1. Extends effective date of order from issued March 14, 1942, to July 1, 1942.	P-98		5-16-42	7-1-42	
Phosphate rock: a. Removes inventory restrictions to permit consumers to take advantage of any available transportation facilities.	M-149		5-11-42	Until re- voked.	
Plumbing and heating: a. Removal of restrictions on iron body, brass, or bronze valves for use in Navy or Maritime Commission vessels. b. Removal of restrictions on gray cast, malleable iron, and brass and bronze pipe fittings for use in Navy and Maritime Commission vessels.	L-42, Schedule 1, Amend. 1. L-42, Schedule 2, Amend. 1.		5-16-42		
Power: a. Heavy power and steam equipment: 1. Heavy power and steam equipment may be manufactured, sold and delivered only on approved order.	L-117	PD-3A	5-18-42		A-9.
Power—electric: a. To provide for the curtailment in the United States.	L-94	PD-424	5-1-42	Until re- voked.	
Project: a. Material for use in construction road projects may be assigned ratings under Preference Rating Order P-19-a.	P-19-a, Amend. 2, (re- laxes restrictions of amendment No. 1).	PD-100	5-9-42		
Quartz crystals: a. To control use for specified purposes.	M-146	PD-484, 485	5-18-42		
Railroad equipment: a. Makes clear that freight car producers may accept deliveries of parts and materials from suppliers if they are not subject to other rated orders.	L-97, A-1, Amend. 1		5-13-42		
Rail and rail joints—used: a. Permits shipments up to 10 tons during any calendar month.	L-88, Amend. 1		5-18-42		
Rayon yarn: a. Grants hosiery manufacturers operating 5-gage machines preferences in deliveries of the fine denier sizes from the amount of rayon viscose and cuprammonium yarn set aside for hosiery.	Suppl. order M-37-c, Amend. No. 1.		5-15-42		
Safety equipment: a. Prohibits use of specified scarce materials and limits the use of others.	L-114		5-5-42		A-2 or higher.
Sperm oil: a. Complete allocation control.	M-40, Amend. 1	PD-481	5-16-42		
Spices: a. Restrictions on distribution of black and white pepper, pimento (allspices), cassia (cinnamon), cloves, ginger, nutmeg, and mace. b. Fixes percentage quotas for deliveries.	M-127		5-8-42		
Steel: a. Alloy iron and alloy steel: 1. Sets monthly melting schedule to be issued by the Director of Industry Operations, further restrictions on metal or delivery. b. Warehouses and dealers: 1. Forbids deliveries by warehouses on ratings lower than A-10 except in certain specified cases, inventory restrictions also imposed.	Suppl. Order M-21-a, Amend. No. 3. Suppl. Order M-21-b, Amend. No. 4.	PD-391, 391-a, 440. PD-83-a, 83-frev., 83-g.	5-11-42 5-4-42	Until re- voked.	A-1-k; A-3.
Steel and iron: a. Limits the use of tin andterne plate to a few specific items, except by authorization.	Suppl. Order M-21-e as amend. 5-16-42.		5-16-42		
Supplier's inventory order: a. Removal of tires, tubes, and automotive parts from supplies covered by L-63. b. Exempts seeds, plants, livestock, fertilizer, clocks, watches, sporting goods, furniture, pottery, china or glassware from restrictions of the order.	L-63, Exemption No. 3. L-63, Int. 1.		5-12-42 5-15-42		

(Continued on page 29)

## Alien Property Custodian takes over two firms, five copyrights to further war effort

Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian announced May 20 that he had taken over the following assets of foreign nationals:

The 25 shares, representing 100 percent control of the capital stock of Steel Union, Inc., a California corporation organized in 1934 to act as selling agent for Stahlunion-Export, the export subsidiary of Vereinigte Stahlwerke, A. G. Both of the latter companies have their principal offices in Dusseldorf, Germany. (Vesting Order No. 7)

Five copyrights, copyright applications and copyright claims owned by German nationals. (Vesting Order No. 8)

Five hundred thirty-five thousand shares of the capital stock of American Bosch Corporation, representing 77.24 percent stock interest in that corporation, presently deposited with City Bank Farmers Trust Co. of New York as agent for a voting trustee. (Vesting Order No. 9)

The Bosch action, Mr. Crowley added, implies no criticism of the present management or directorate of the American Bosch Corporation, which have made an excellent record in the war effort.

★ ★ ★

## Petroleum orders adjusted to clarify export provisions

Because the export of supplies for the petroleum industry is now controlled by the Foreign Petroleum Material Rating Plan, the petroleum industry conservation orders, M-68 and M-68-c, have been amended to make it clear that their provisions apply only in the United States, United States territories and possessions, and the Dominion of Canada.

★ ★ ★

## Use of equipment as security exempt from plumbing order

Limitation Order L-79, which freezes the sale and shipment of most types of plumbing and heating equipment, is not intended to limit the use of the equipment covered as security for a loan, it was announced May 22.



## WPB to give high priority to fabrics for work clothes, restrict cloth per garment

Representatives of the work clothing industry were informed May 20 by WPB, at a meeting of the industry's advisory committee with WPB clothing officials, that two orders to be issued soon will grant a high priority rating to certain fabrics used in the manufacture of work clothes and will restrict the use of cloth and buttons in such garments.

The fabric order will specify certain garments as work clothes and the priority rating for fabrics to be used in making such garments will not be available for the same fabrics for use in other garments.

Work clothes will consist of the following: Waistband overalls, or dungarees, bib overalls, overall jumpers or coats, blanket-lined overall jumpers or coats, one-piece work suits, work pants, work breeches, cossack jackets, work shirts, work aprons, oil slickers, men's lined work coats, and white surgical garments for health and safety.

The fabrics to be made available for these garments in specified constructions (that is, weight or thread count) are denims, chambrays, coverts, whipcords, cottonades, shirting flannel, blanket linings, moleskins, corduroy, suedes, poplins, drills, twills, jeans, print cloth yarn fabrics, and sheetings.

★ ★ ★

## Uses of quartz crystals curbed

Strict control over the products for which quartz crystals may be used was ordered May 18 by the Director of Industry Operations.

Order M-146 provides that, except by specific authorization, they may be used only for these purposes:

Products for use in implements of war, as defined in the order, produced for the Army, Navy, or other Government agencies or Lend-Lease; oscillators and filters for use in radio systems operated by Federal agencies or commercial airlines; and telephone resonators.

Purchasers must certify to the fabricator of products containing quartz crystals that the products will be used only for these purposes.

Holders of 25 pounds or more of quartz crystals, or 10 pieces in a manufactured form not incorporated in a mounting, as of May 18, must report to the WPB by June 20, on Form PD-484. Consumers also must report monthly on this form by the 20th of the month.

## PAJAMA STYLES

Suggestions for conserving cloth in the manufacture of men's pajamas were discussed at a meeting May 18 of WPB clothing officials and the men's clothing industry advisory committee.

★ ★ ★

## Feminine apparel order modified to include fur coats

The feminine apparel order (L-85) has been amended to bring fur coats within the restrictions of the original order and to make a number of other relatively minor changes.

A special maximum measurement schedule has been set up for "girl stouts" and "teen-age stouts."

Imported wearing apparel for women and children arriving in United States customs after June 1 must comply with all restrictions of the order.

The original order exempted a person of "unusual height" from the size restrictions. The new amendment (No. 2) defines such a person as one who is 5 feet 8½ inches or more in height without shoes.

A garment manufactured as a certain size must be sold as that size.

### Other changes

Other changes follow:

1. Double back yokes may be used on knitted fabrics to eliminate the possibility of a knitted shoulder pulling out of shape. Only single yokes were permitted before.
2. Bias sleeves of plaid material may be used if they are set-in sleeves.
3. Measurements for slacks have been increased ½ inch in width and 1 inch in length on fabrics other than wool to allow for shrinkage.
4. Toddlers' wool coats in sizes 3 and 4 are brought under the order. They were formerly exempt.
5. Robes for the judiciary are exempt from the measurement restrictions.

★ ★ ★

## Tin, lead scrap order modified

Minor revisions in Order M-72, governing tin and lead scrap, were announced May 18 by the Director of Industry Operations.

The first change specifies that on or before the 10th of each month dealers must file with the Bureau of Mines reports on Form PD-249. Consumers must file similarly, using Form PD-254.

The second authorizes the Director of Industry Operations to issue specific directions as to shipments of scrap or materials produced from scrap.

## Makers of nonmetal food containers get A-1-c for ferrous materials

In order to speed the manufacture of nonmetal containers to be used for food products, the WPB has assigned a rating of A-1-c for deliveries of ferrous material to be used in such containers.

The order (Amendment No. 1 to Preference Rating Order P-79) was effective on May 16. Manufacturers of nonmetal food containers formerly had an A-7 rating, which proved too low to secure necessary nails and wire.

Without the high rating granted by the amendment boxes, hampers, and crates, necessary for harvesting of many crops, could not be built.

The amendment sets up a procedure for application of the higher preference rating to deliveries of ferrous material to which preference ratings have already been assigned under P-79, by notification to suppliers.

★ ★ ★

## Metal container users warned to use substitutes for steel

Users of metal containers were warned May 19 by the WPB containers branch that an urgently critical situation exists in steel, and that immediate and extensive use of substitutes for steel containers, particularly drums, must be undertaken.

Even though substitute materials may be more expensive and less satisfactory, their use may be the means of keeping such companies in business. Substitution of materials not needed in war production should be used wherever possible, but even critical materials which are less critical than steel can be used where necessary.

The containers branch pointed out that it is quite possible that steel container users may soon be forced to suspend operations until they are able to develop suitable containers which do not use steel.

★ ★ ★

## Marcus to leave WPB

H. Stanley Marcus, chief of the WPB clothing section, is resigning to return to his business, the Neiman-Marcus Co. of Dallas, Tex. He plans to leave about June 1 but in any event will serve until his successor has been appointed and is on the job.



## New industry advisory committees

The Bureau of Industry Advisory Committees, WPB, has announced the formation of the following new industry advisory committees:

### ANTIFRICTION BEARING INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—George C. Brainard, chief, tools branch.

#### Members:

S. F. Wollmar, executive vice president, SKF Industries, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; H. O. K. Meister, general manager, Hyatt Bearing Division, General Motors Corporation, Harrison, N. J.; A. C. Davis, president, Marlin-Rockwell Corporation, Jamestown, N. Y.; Fred Hughes, general manager, New Departure Division, General Motors Corporation, Bristol, Conn.; William E. Umstatter, president, Timken Roller Bearing Co., Canton, Ohio; F. O. Burkholder, vice president, Ahlberg Bearing Co., Chicago, Ill.; S. A. Strickland, president, Bower Roller Bearing Co., Detroit, Mich.; R. B. Nichols, general manager, Bantam Bearings Corporation, South Bend, Ind.; G. A. Strom, president, Strom Steel Ball Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. H. Talcott, vice president and general manager, The Torrington Co., Torrington, Conn.; R. F. Moyer, vice president, Standard Machinery Co., Providence, R. I.; George Carleton, vice president, Nice Ball Bearing Co., 30th and Nicetown Lane, Philadelphia, Pa.

### BRASS & BRONZE FOUNDRIES INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—H. O. King, chief of the copper branch.

#### Members:

B. J. Flaherty, president, Johnson Bronze Co., Newcastle, Pa.; Damon Wack, assistant to president, National Bearing Metals, 230 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.; L. M. Nestle-bush, vice president, Falcon Bronze Co., 218 South Phelps Street, Youngstown, Ohio; N. H. Schwenk, vice president, Cramp Brass & Iron Foundries Division, Baldwin Locomotive Works, Paschall Station, Philadelphia, Pa.; J. P. Jefferis, Janney Cylinder Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; William C. Hardy, secretary, Wm. A. Hardy & Sons Co., 133 Water Street, Fitchburg, Mass.; W. V. Storm, Western Brass Works, 1441 Naud Street, Los Angeles, Calif.; W. C. Pearce, treasurer, E. A. Williams & Son, 111 Plymouth Street, Jersey City, N. J.

### BRASS AND BRONZE INGOT MAKERS INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—H. O. King, chief of the copper branch.

#### Members:

L. Chapman, president, H. Kramer & Co., 1347 South Kedzie Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Leo Halpern, manager, Federated Metals Division, American Smelting & Refining Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; George Avril, proprietor, G. A. Avril Smelting Works, Este Avenue and B. & O. Railroad, Cincinnati, Ohio; Melvin Butter, president, Harry Butter & Co., Inc., 151 Mount Vernon Street, Dorchester, Mass.; W. J. Bullock, president, W. J. Bullock, Inc., Box 662, Birmingham, Ala.; David B. Rosenthal, general manager, Eastern Iron and Metal Co., 2300 East 11th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

### COFFEE INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—John N. Curlett, chief, imported foods and desserts section, food supply branch.

#### Members:

Russell E. Atha, Folger Coffee Co., Kansas

City, Mo.; Frank W. Buxton, American Coffee Corporation, New York, N. Y.; R. H. Cardwell, Jr., G. W. Antrim & Sons, Richmond, Va.; J. K. Evans, General Foods Corporation, New York, N. Y.; Albert Hanemann, Brazilian Warrant Co., New Orleans, La.; William Whitney Pinney, New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange, New York, N. Y.; Traver Smith, Standard Brands, Inc., New York, N. Y.; George R. Mueller, The C. D. Kenny Co., Baltimore, Md.; P. R. Nelson, Ruffner McDowell & Burch, Inc., New York, N. Y.; James M. O'Connor, Green Coffee Assn., of New York City, N. Y.; P. R. Phillips, W. R. Grace & Co., San Francisco, Calif.; George C. Thierbach, Jones-Thierbach Co., San Francisco, Calif.; John H. Wilkins, Sr., John H. Wilkins Co., Washington, D. C.

### FOUNTAIN PEN AND MECHANICAL PENCIL INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—M. D. Moore, section chief of the consumers' durable goods branch.

#### Members:

Elery A. Boss, president, A. T. Cross Pencil Co., Providence, R. I.; A. G. Frost, president, Esterbrook Steel Pen Mfg. Co., Camden, N. J.; Julius M. Kahn, president, David Kahn, Inc., North Bergen, N. J.; W. K. Kerr, president, W. K. Kerr Pen Co., Tulsa, Okla.; Clinton E. Marshall, Marshall and Meier, New York, N. Y.; Craig R. Sheaffer, president, W. A. Sheaffer Co., Fort Madison, Iowa; E. J. Stern,

president, Scripto Manufacturing Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Lawrence P. Keller, president, Weidlich Pen Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; W. F. Wallace, sales manager, Inkograph Co., New York, N. Y.; Frank Waterman, president, L. E. Waterman Co., New York, N. Y.; Thomas H. Wright, president, Rite-Rite Manufacturing Co., Downers Grove, Ill.

### OVER-ALL CONSTRUCTION MACHINERY INDUSTRY

Government presiding officer—Joseph F. Ryan, chief, construction machinery branch.

#### Members:

P. H. Birkhead, general sales manager, Bucyrus, Erie Co., South Milwaukee, Wis.; Ralph E. Boyd, vice president, Gallion Iron Works & Mfg. Co., Road Machinery, Gallion, Ohio; Neal Higgins, government sales manager, International Harvester Co., 180 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; John H. Jay, president, Quickway Truck Shovel Co., 4150 Josephine Street, Denver, Colo.; J. F. Richardson, secretary, The Buffalo Springfield Roller Co., Springfield, Ohio; Carl H. Frink, owner, Frink Snow-Plows, 205-227 Webb Street, Clayton, N. Y.; Lion Gardiner, vice president, Jaeger Machine Co., 560 West Spring Street, Columbus, Ohio; Thorman W. Rosholt, president, Rosco Mfg. Co., 3128 Snelburg Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; Harold G. Smith, executive engineer, The Buda Co., Harvey, Ill.; C. B. Smythe, vice president, Thew Shovel Co., Lorain, Ohio; Larry B. West, owner, The Simplicity System Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

## PRIORITY ACTIONS

\*From May 7

\*Through May 20

(Continued from page 27)

Subject	Order No.	Related form	Issued	Expiration date	Rating
Tin: a. Tin-coated and alloy tubes—collapsible: 1. No retailer shall sell Class III tube to purchaser without one used tube of any kind for each Class III tube sold.	M-115, Amend. 1.....		5-11-42		
Tin plate andterne plate: a. Increases use of cans which may be produced from tinplate.	M-81, Amend. 2 (super-sedes telegraphic permissions).		4-30-42		
Tin scrap: a. Lead and tin; and alloys thereof: 1. Announces forms to be used by dealers and consumers. Authorizes Director of Industry Operations to issue specific directions as to shipments of scrap or material produced from scrap.	M-72 (as amend. 5-18-42).	PD-249, 254.....	5-18-42		
Toys and games: A. Clarified meaning of term "raw material form" in the order.	L-81, Int. 1.....		5-8-42		
Zinc: a. Conserve supply and direct distribution of zinc: 1. Limits consumer's and distributor's supply of zinc. Lists forms to be used by both.	M-11 (as amend. 5-1-42).	PD-450, 94A.....	5-1-42	Until re-voked.	
b. General preference order: 1. To conserve supply and direct distribution of zinc oxide and zinc dust.	M-11-a.....	PD-62.....	5-1-42	Until re-voked.	
c. Supplementary order: 1. Determines amount of metallic zinc, zinc oxide, and zinc dust to be set aside by producer for month of May.	M-11-k.....		5-1-42		

(Lack of space forbids printing Suspension Orders this week. They will appear next week.)



## TOP CARTOONISTS DRAW FOR YOUR PUBLICATION

VICTORY PRESENTS, on facing page, a second group of 4 drawings by well-known American artists who have volunteered their talents to help emphasize, in their own medium, matters vital to winning the war. VICTORY will print four drawings by these and other artists each week. Permission to reprint is hereby granted. Mats in two-column size (larger than appears here) are available weekly. Requests to be put on the mailing list regularly, or for individual mats should be addressed to Distribution Section, Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, 2743 Temporary R, Washington, D. C.

## Production drive spread to shipyards, machine-tool plants of Nation

With more than 750 American war plants now engaged in the War Production Drive, the War Production Board is now conducting its own drive to get labor-management committees established in all shipyards and in all machine-tool factories.

### Urgent need for ships, machine tools

A number of shipyards and machine-tool works have successful labor-management committees and their War Production Drives have increased the output of these war essentials.

Since the need for ships and machine tools is one of the most pressing problems of the war economy, War Production Drive Headquarters decided that extension of the labor-management plan to these plants was urgent.

Official plan books and a report book in which successes of the labor-management committees have been recorded are being sent to all shipyards and machine-tool works, together with a statement of posters, streamers, literature, etc. available for War Production Drives.

### Wisconsin plant doubles production

A number of recent successes in other than shipyards and tool shops were made public by War Production Drive Headquarters this week.

The committee at the Sheboygan, Wis., plant of Vollrath Co. reported that although its daily production of 3,000 items of war material had been considered the maximum, after the committee was formed production was increased to 6,000 units a day.

The committee of the Westinghouse Manufacturing Co. at East Pittsburgh, Pa., reported that shipments for the first quarter of 1942 were 60 percent ahead of the corresponding period in 1941. The number of employees had increased 24.4 percent and the pay roll had been increased 43.3 percent.

The Philco Corporation, Philadelphia, reported that production in the metal division had increased more than 4,000 units since April 1.

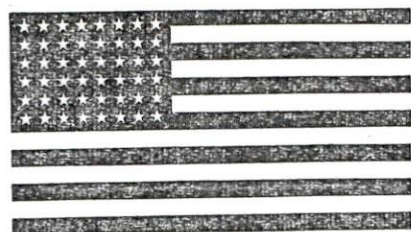
The committee of the Great Lakes Steel Corporation reported that Blast Furnace B at Ecorse, Mich., broke a world's record by producing 43,478 tons during March.

### Other achievements

The committee of the Thompson Machine Products, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, telegraphed:

March production of war materials broke company records. Aircraft output alone exceeded that of the entire year 1939. Actual production first half of April exceeded same period March by 26 percent. New monthly records are definitely ahead with continued team work.

Officials at War Production Drive Headquarters expressed the opinion that, in view of these and similar records of achievement, there would be no difficulty in extending the drive widely among shipyards and machine-tool plants.



**GIVE IT YOUR BEST!**

POSTERS in the style pictured above, colored red, white, and blue, are obtainable on request to Distribution Section, Division of Information, Office for Emergency Management, 430 Delaware Avenue, Washington, D. C., in the following sizes: 56" x 40", 28½" x 40", 28½" x 20", 14" x 20", and 10" x 14". Two-inch stickers, 6 to a sheet, in the same style are available also at that address. Two-column mats of the poster are available on request to Production Section, Division of Information, OEM, 2743 Temp R, Washington, D. C.

## Drive booklet reports progress toward production goal

War Production Drives are increasing production in American plants, War Production Drive Headquarters reported in a booklet mailed May 19 to Government contractors and labor-management committees.

The report booklet reviews a few drives "chosen either because their reports were in soon enough to include before the book went to press, or because they had some idea or suggestion that has worked, is working, and might work for you."

### Charts take on deeper meaning

The booklet tells how production was increased at an upstate New York plant of the Symington-Gould Corporation. The plant was new and the labor-management committee set to work to get the men working together. The booklet tells how they did it:

A completed tank made with Symington-Gould castings was driven through the plant. The results were electrifying. When the workers got a glimpse of the finished fighting machine they realized the vital importance of those peculiar-shaped castings they had been making!

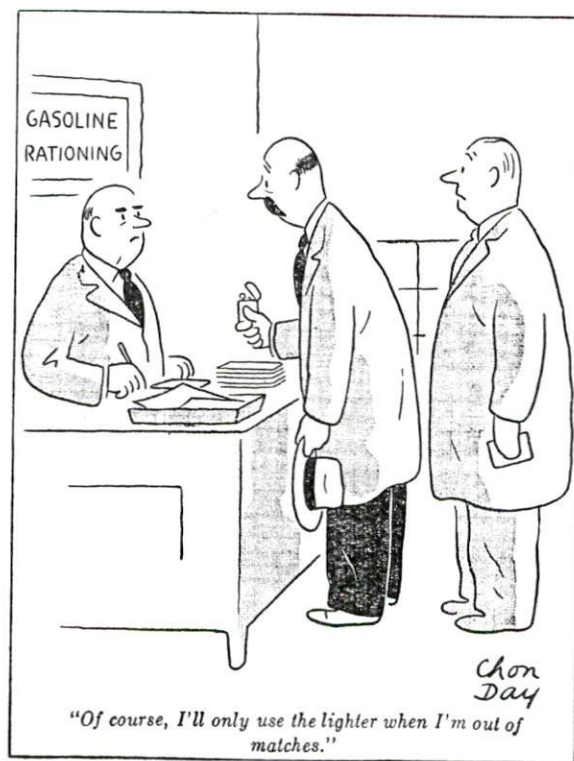
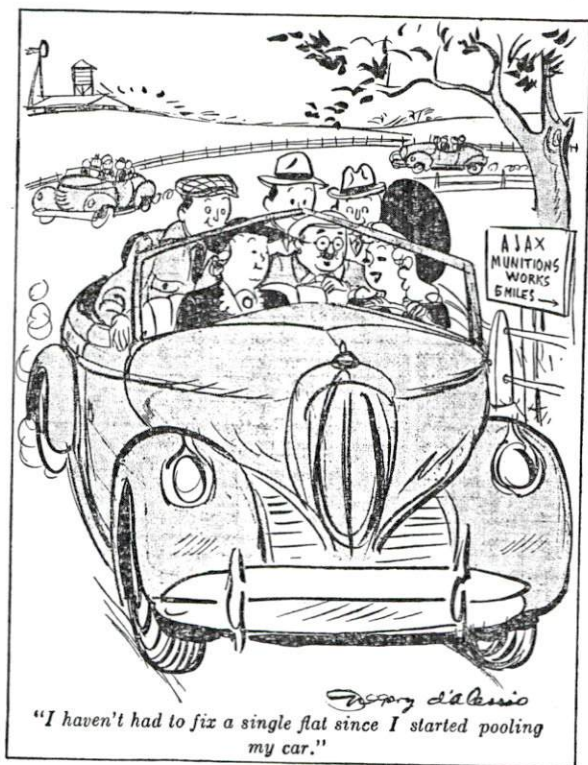
They talked and studied the tank excitedly—pointed with justified pride to the parts they had made—realized that they were really helping to win the war.

From then on, posters, suggestion boxes, production charts had a deeper meaning. Competition between departments became keener, any lagging department got a proper needling from the other departments it held up, production was on the upswing.

### The Q4V campaign

The booklet also described the Q4V campaign in the Cleveland (Ohio) Westinghouse plant. Q4V is an abbreviation of the slogan "Quicker for Victory." One of the most successful stunts was the use of two big cardboard figures. One was a heroic figure of General MacArthur saluting and bearing the legend "A Salute from Gen. MacArthur" which is awarded weekly to the department or group showing the greatest increase in production efficiency. The other was a figure of a slinking Jap with such reminders as "Hirohito say, 'Thanks for forgetting to wind the alarm clock—make worker come late.'"







## OCD charged with new action program to guard U. S. facilities against sabotage

The President, by Executive order, has directed the Office of Civilian Defense to assure the development and execution of protective measures against sabotage for many types of the Nation's essential facilities.

### Subject to approval of Secretary of War

The program, announced by the White House May 20, is known as the Facility Security Program. It will supplement the protective programs of the Army, Navy, and Federal Power Commission, previously authorized by the President, and will correlate with them the anti-sabotage activities of other Government agencies. The new plan of action will be developed in conjunction with and subject to the approval of the Secretary of War.

The order makes it clear that protective measures are the primary responsibility of the owners and operators of essential facilities, public as well as private. The purpose of the program is to assure that this responsibility is carried out, and it will be operated through nine already established agencies of the Federal Government listed in the President's directive, as follows: Federal Communications Commission, Department of Commerce, Public Roads Administration, Office of Defense Transportation, Public

Buildings Administration, Department of Agriculture, Department of the Interior, Federal Power Commission, and the Public Health Service.

The OCD program will not affect the investigative duties of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with respect to acts of sabotage and espionage.

The Executive order defines "facilities" to include, among other things, communication systems, air commerce, highways, railways, forests, mines, gas and water utilities, public buildings and storage facilities.

★ ★ ★

## Landis denies Government delayed delivery of helmets

Any stoppage in delivery of some 22,000 steel helmets for New York is not due to action of OCD or any other Federal Department, Director Landis asserted May 21. He said that "On two occasions . . . the Mayor of New York has stated that the delivery of some 22,000 steel helmets destined for New York had been stopped by action of the Federal Government—"presumably the OCD."

## WAR EFFORT INDICES

MANPOWER	
National labor force, April.....	53,400,000
Unemployed, April.....	3,000,000
Nonagricultural workers, March.....	40,298,000
Percent increase since June 1940.....	**14
Farm employment, May 1, 1942.....	10,796,000
Percent increase since June 1940.....	**1

FINANCE		(In millions of dollars)
Authorized program June 1940-		
May 15, 1942.....	\$158,362	
Airplanes.....	35,557	
Ordnance.....	32,122	
Miscellaneous munitions.....	19,552	
Industrial facilities.....	16,313	
Naval ships.....	15,457	
Posts, depots, etc.....	13,176	
Merchant ships.....	7,459	
Stock pile, food exports.....	5,791	
Pay, subsistence, travel for the armed forces.....	4,930	
Housing.....	1,392	
Miscellaneous.....	6,613	

Total expenditures, June 1940-	
May 15, 1942.....	*28,740
Sales of War Bonds cumulative	
May 1941-May 15, 1942.....	5,707
May 1-15 1942.....	318

PLANT EXPANSION		(In millions of dollars)
June 1939 to latest reporting date		
Gov. commitments for war plant expansion; 1,428 projects, Mar. 31.....	10,677	
Private commitments for war plant expansion; 7,366 projects, Mar. 31.....	2,333	

EARNINGS, HOURS, AND COST OF LIVING		Percent increase from June 1939
Manufacturing industries—		
March:		
Average weekly earnings.....	\$36.15	40.2
Average hours worked per week.....	42.5	13.3
Average hourly earnings.....	80.9¢	20.4
Cost of living, April (1935=100).....	115.1	14.5
*Prelim. Includes revisions in several months.		
†Preliminary and excludes authorizations in Naval Supply Act for fiscal year 1943.		
**Adjusted for seasonal variations.		

## OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT

WAYNE COY, Liaison Officer

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES: Dallas Dort, Director.

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS BOARD: James Lawrence Fly, Chairman.

INFORMATION DIVISION: Robert W. Horton, Director.

NATIONAL WAR LABOR BOARD: Wm. H. Davis, Chairman.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT: Dr. Vannevar Bush, Director.

OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE: James M. Landis, Director.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR OF INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS: Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES: Paul V. McNutt, Director.

OFFICE OF DEFENSE TRANSPORTATION: Joseph B. Eastman, Director.

OFFICE OF FACTS AND FIGURES: Archibald MacLelsh, Director.

OFFICE OF LEND-LEASE ADMINISTRATION: E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Administrator.

OFFICE OF PRICE ADMINISTRATION: Leon Henderson, Administrator.

CONSUMER DIVISION: Dexter M. Keezer, Assistant Administrator, in charge. Dan A. West, Director.

OFFICE OF ALIEN PROPERTY CUSTODIAN: Leo T. Crowley, Custodian.

WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION: Paul V. McNutt, Chairman.

WAR RELOCATION AUTHORITY: Milton Eisenhower, Director.

WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION: Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. N. (Retired), Administrator.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD:  
Donald M. Nelson, Chairman.  
Henry L. Stimson  
Frank W. Knox.  
Jesse H. Jones.  
William S. Knudsen.  
Sidney Hillman.  
Leon Henderson.  
Henry A. Wallace.  
Harry L. Hopkins.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD DIVISIONS:  
Donald M. Nelson, Chairman.

Executive Secretary, G. Lyle Belsley.

PLANNING COMMITTEE: Robert R. Nathan, Chairman.

PURCHASES DIVISION: Houlder Hudgins, Acting Director.

PRODUCTION DIVISION: W. H. Harrison, Director.

MATERIALS DIVISION: A. I. Henderson, Director.

DIVISION OF INDUSTRY OPERATIONS: J. S. Knowlson, Director.

LABOR DIVISION: Sidney Hillman, Director.

LABOR PRODUCTION DIVISION: Wendell Lund, Director.

CIVILIAN SUPPLY DIVISION: Leon Henderson, Director.

OFFICE OF PROGRESS REPORTS: Stacy May, Director.

REQUIREMENTS COMMITTEE: Wm. L. Batt, Chairman.

STATISTICS DIVISION: Stacy May, Director.

INFORMATION DIVISION: Robert W. Horton, Director.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION: James G. Robinson, Administrative Officer.

LEGAL DIVISION: John Lord O'Brien, General Counsel.